

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 14.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1842.

[SIXPENCE.]

REPRINT.

## CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

This week brings the labours of Parliament to a close, and the members betake themselves to their black game. It will be well in the meanwhile, if the country does not arrive at the conclusion, that they have been playing a black game with the people, at least in two of their most important features of domestic legislation—the re-enactment of the New Poor-law, and the non-enactment of any measure to afford immediate relief to national distress. In these double sins of commission and omission, they have furnished food for Chartist oratory during the recess; and have given colourable cause of agitation to all the desperate grievance-mongers who go about exciting discontent. Whereas, had the Poor-law been rescinded, and the general poverty momentarily relieved, the brawlers of turbulence might have roared their sedition to the winds; and even the immediate and dangerous application of the new Income-tax might have been, under the prospect of a revival of trade and relief of duties by the operation of the new Tariff, comparatively patiently received. As it is, however, we fear that Parliament leaves behind it a terrible and too-deserved amount of public dissatisfaction.

There are, nevertheless, a few domestic measures which demand our general thanks. First and foremost of these is the Mines and Collieries Bill, introduced by Lord Ashley, and considerably damaged in its transition into a law; but still a measure of infinite importance and humanity, and every way honourable to the character of Christian legislation. The promised Slave-trade Abolition Bill is a feature of bright future hope; but as yet it is a promise only, and the same must, for the present, be said of another humane measure—the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, which was almost tantamount to the abolition of imprisonment for debt; but which has been arrested at the close of its career, although its companion, the Bankruptcy Bill, has been hurried into a law with all imaginable rapidity. We regret this defeat of the humane intentions of nearly all the law lords, and indeed, of the majority of the Upper House of legislation, by the dilatory movement of the Commons, who were apparently more occupied with visions of the bird and gun, than with anxiety to bestow a genuine boon of liberty and justice upon an eagerly expectant community. Yet the Bankruptcy Bill—an excellent measure, and running in its progress almost neck and neck with the other—obtains the preference, and will receive the Royal assent. The Insolvent Bill had passed the Lords and two readings in the Commons, and only waited to be committed and read a third time, points which there was abundance of room to have achieved, if the House had employed more, and wasted less, of the time of the country upon personal discussions concerning the bribery and corruption of its members.

Moreover, we are of those who believe that our young and gentle Queen Victoria would have derived a generous and peculiar pleasure from confirming this act, which would have gone so far to spare the feelings, and relieve the misfortunes, of very large classes of her subjects—classes that have been too fearfully extending under the pressures of trade and credit, and under an ill-advised system of persecution, applying itself equally to reverses and to crimes. The new act would have checked swindling, too, most efficiently; and every philanthropist rejoiced in the prospect of its becoming law. There is as much truth as boldness in the assertion, that the law of imprisonment for debt is like a great inquisition, rife with the most cruel and tantalizing of tortures. It turns the spirits with the screw of a writ; it extorts a confession with a *cognovit*; it banishes mercy with a judgment; and upon the wheel of an execution it breaks a heart. Prison is not the proper home, either for poor and honest tradesmen, or for poor and honest gentlemen, whom misfortunes have bowed down. Give them as receptacles for rogues and swindlers if you will, and let the law be just and strong enough to enforce true distinction. In a wholesome state of society, not one cruel or vindictive process should be endured.

Another bill has passed, which we regard most favourably, and it has afforded us great pleasure to perceive that among certain members of the House of Commons, a sort of literary festival has this week recorded and celebrated its triumph. We speak of the Authors' Copyright Bill, which will be a fine protection for literary men, and one which those plentiful (though seldom plenty-blest) purvey-

ors of the mental pabulum of the empire so dearly purchase, and so abundantly deserve. Lord Mahon, Sergeant Talfourd, D'Israeli, and other literary gentlemen and members of the legislature, are to be thanked for this genial boon. The literature of England is surely, for its civilising influences, as much entitled to protection as its trade.

The Income-tax and the Tariff have meanwhile both begun their work; the one in the way of technical preparation, the other practically in its effect upon public commerce, and a modified relief of the pressure of duties on food and other articles of domestic consumption. We are glad to be able to record strong proofs of its beneficial tendency in these respects, and to add, that the abundance of the crops very much brightens the prospects of tranquillity during the recess, of which the prorogation of Parliament would otherwise have left us but a cheerless aspect and a gloomy front.

It is right, while glancing at the political deeds of the session, to notice, that the "House of Bribery" vindicated its character to the last. Southampton, Ipswich, Nottingham, &c., all got their writs, in spite of all the evidence, of unfitness to worthily exercise the franchise, against them. There have been fresh elections in several boroughs, and they have all returned candidates of Conservative principles, so that the minister's majority is not on the decrease.

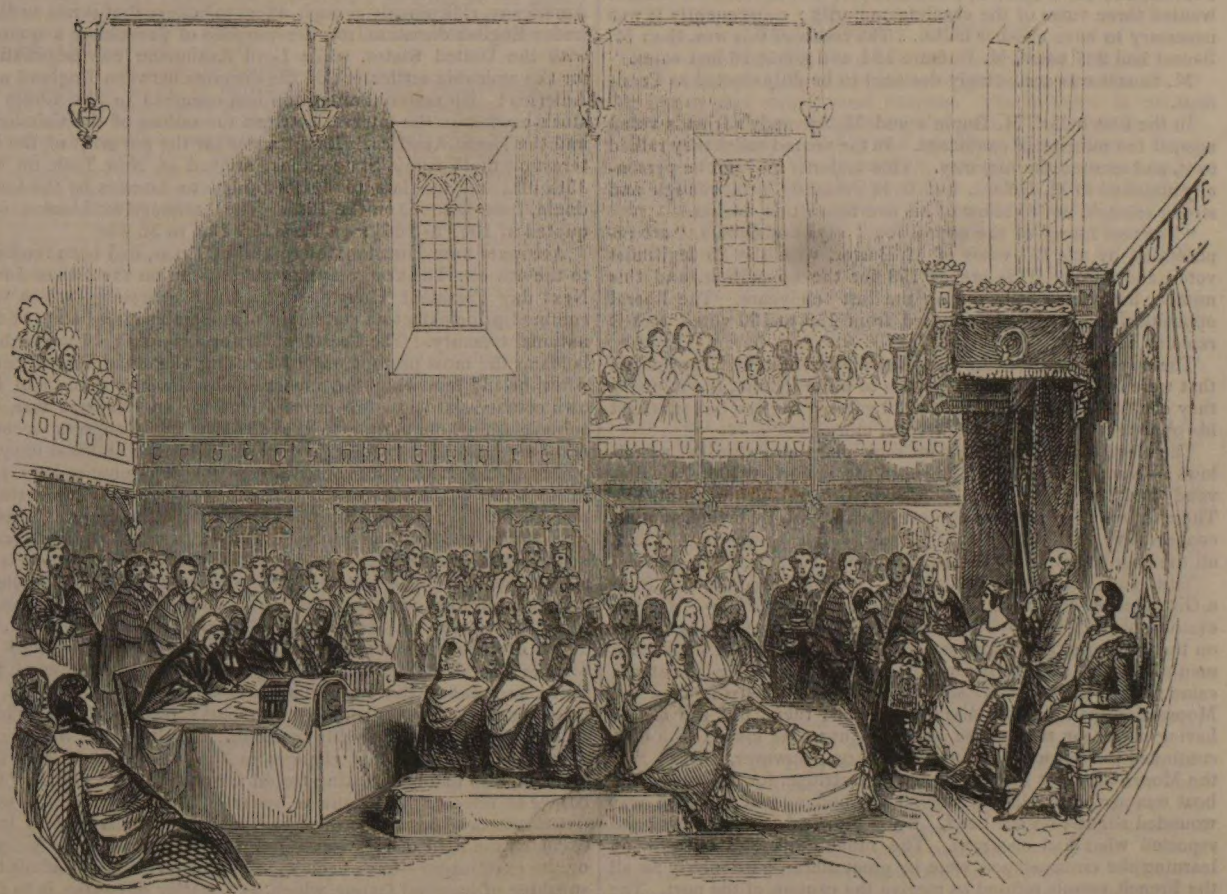
In the contemplation of the parliamentary progress of affairs, the conduct of Sir Robert Peel, as Premier, may deserve some observation. It is right to acknowledge that it has been distinguished by considerable boldness, and marked by the best second-

rate ability of statesmanship; and we must all remember that the first and highest order does not exist among us now.

There is some truth then in the moderate remark of the *Herald*, "that the session of 1842 will be favourably narrated in the political life of Sir Robert Peel; if it have not achieved much for the country, it has at all events established the superiority of the Premier over any other public man; if it have not placed him on a level with Pitt, it has elevated him far above all his contemporaries; if it have not demonstrated him to be a great Minister, it has proved that he is the best the present poverty of our statesmanship can afford; in the midst of surrounding littleness it has brought forth one man taller than the rest."

The drawback even to this praise is that Sir Robert Peel has not the genius to meet, upon enlarged principles, the great exigencies of the country, but he has gone as far towards doing so as his circumstances and his party would allow; and, amid all the elements of divisional opinions and conflicting interests, he has managed to preserve, in the House of Commons, one of the largest and most obedient majorities that ever threw strength and safety about a minister's career. Not even these, however, will maintain him either securely or honourably in power, if he have not an eye to the evil pressure of the great distress that is abroad; and if he do not employ the recess upon the anxious labour of invention in devising expedients for relieving the misery and promoting the happiness of the people. And now—

"Farewell the session, and God bless the Queen."



PROROGATION OF IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

We cannot select a more favourable opportunity—than during the week of prorogation, and just when the closing or closed labours of Parliament have been made the theme of our retrospective leader—to place before our readers an illustration of that imposing ceremony, as it is performed in the House of Lords by our most gracious Queen in person. The dignified bearing of our beloved Sovereign, upon every occasion on which she has had to meet either her Council or her Parliament, has ever impressed all present with its Queenly character, and borne the stamp of the high courage,

energy, and decision which have marked the regal nobility of all her race. On more recent occasions, the interest of these ceremonies has been increased by the presence of her Royal Consort, and the public have flocked with freshened loyalty and eagerness to cheer her progress to and from the House. The prorogation of the present session will, we hope, dismiss the people's representatives to thoughts of something more than rural pleasure and pastime, so that their recall to duty may become ominous of the improvement of the condition of her people in all parts of the land.





## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—We have received the Paris papers of Tuesday. They announce that the Chamber of Deputies elected M. Las Cases as its fourth secretary on Monday afternoon. M. Las Cases belongs to the Conservative party; so that, with the exception of M. Lacrosse, who is a friend of M. Dufaure, the entire bureau (the whole of the officers) of the House are ministerialists. M. Sauzet, the new President, was afterwards installed with the usual formalities. With the exception of these incidents, and a speech delivered by M. Laffitte when vacating the presidency, which he had exercised as the senior deputy, these journals contain nothing worth noticing. Of this discourse the opinions of the press are various. By some, it is deemed obscure; by others, that it clearly sets forth the speaker's meaning, and unquestionably it conveys that he (M. Laffitte), having been one of the founders of the present dynasty, would give his best support to every measure tending to insure its consolidation. After expressing his personal regret for the death of the Duke of Orleans, M. Laffitte advised all parties to union, in order to secure to France and the new dynasty the guarantees which were still wanting to the respective rights of both. "For my own part," added he, "after having placed at the service of the Revolution and dynasty of July, a popularity acquired by constant devotedness to my country's welfare, I can now do myself the justice to say, that never having deserted the principles or engagements of my whole life, I am to-day what I was yesterday, the sincere friend of the government which we have freely chosen, but with all its conditions of truth, progress, and national dignity. I am certain, gentlemen, of expressing your sentiments as well as mine, when I add, that our duties towards the Crown would be badly understood, if they could make us forget a single day our duties towards France." After M. Laffitte had concluded, M. Sauzet ascended the tribune, gave the President, *pro tempore*, the usual accolade, and addressed thanks to the assembly for the honour it had conferred upon him in calling him for the fourth time to the presidential chair.

The Regency Bill was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday. It consists of five articles founded on general principles, and would experience little or no opposition. It was expected that the Chambers would be prorogued by the 25th inst.

The *Journal des Débats* announces that Count St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador to the Court of London, has been attacked for some days with a bilious fever, which does not appear to be dangerous, but which retains him in his bed, and retards his return to England.

The funds improved still further on Tuesday, from the increasing confidence in the strength and stability of the ministry.

Accounts from Toulon of the 5th inst. state, that the squadron commanded by Admiral Hugon was on the point of weighing anchor, most of the ships having received clean bills of health on the 4th.

FRANCE.—The election of President of the Chamber of Deputies (as we announced in our 3rd edition last week) terminated more in favour of Ministers than was anticipated. The total number of deputies is 459. Owing to double elections, and other causes, not more than 445 were capable of voting. 429 were present on Friday, including the candidates. The first ballot was as follows:—M. Sauzet, 210 votes; M. Barrot, 133; M. Dufaure, 39; M. Gras Preville, 22; M. Dupin, 17; M. Berryer, 3. In this M. Sauzet wanted three votes of the absolute majority; consequently it was necessary to have another ballot. The result of this was, than M. Sauzet had 227 votes, M. Dufaure 184, and about 18 lost votes.

M. Sauzet was accordingly declared to be duly elected as President.

In the first ballot, M. Dupin's and M. Salvandy's friends voted against the ministerial candidate. In the second ballot they rallied to it, and secured the majority. This majority may not be personally attached to M. Guizot, but it is evidently firm enough and strong enough, not to allow of his overthrow this session.

"The real forces of the opposition," says the *Débats*, "are represented by the 131 votes of M. Barrot, with the 25 legitimist votes, and 2 lost. This makes 158 for the opposition, and this number has varied little during the last ten years. The liberal opposition has invariably counted from 150 to 160 votes, and it remains so still."

The opposition prints see things in a different light. They argue that were all the malcontent parties to unite against the ministry they could count but M. Sauzet's 210 votes of the first ballot, whilst his opponent would have a few votes more.

The election for Vice-President took place on Saturday, as follows:—Number of voters, 390, absolute majority, 196. M. Salvandy had 223 votes; M. Bignon, 208; General Jacqueminot, 205. These three, all conservatives, were elected. M. Belleyne, another conservative, had 162 votes; De Tracy, Vivier, Gannernon, in fact, all the candidates of opposition, had about 160 votes.

THE MOORS AND THE FRENCH.—We extract the following from a Gibraltar letter, July 23, in the *Heraldo* of Madrid:—"On the evening of the 18th, as some Moorish soldiers were firing at a mark on the seashore, near Tangiers, several sailors of one of the French men-of-war, at anchor before the town, got into their boat and came near to see the exercise. As they approached the land the Moors directed a general discharge against them, but the sailors having no reason to suppose that the guns were loaded with ball, continued to row on. A second discharge, however, proved that the Moors were not firing with blank cartridge, for the sail of the boat was perforated in various places, and one of the men was wounded slightly on the head. They returned to their vessel and reported what had occurred. The inhabitants of the town, on learning the circumstance, were in great alarm, particularly as all the French vessels refused to receive the captain of the port. The next day their uneasiness calmed down on learning that the life of the French sailor was not in danger, and the Moorish authorities had arrested twelve of the perpetrators of this cowardly act, and had promised full reparation."

PARIS, MONDAY.—On Monday afternoon the Chamber of Deputies proceeded to the election of four secretaries. There were 383 deputies present, and the absolute majority was 192. M. Laffitte was in the chair, as the definite bureau is only constituted when it is completed. M. de L'Espece and M. Bassy D'Anglas, conservatives, obtained the absolute majority.

The funds were higher, 70f. 35c. and 118f. 85c. being the closing prices for the account of the Fives and Threes. The rise on Satur-

day's quotations is 20c. in both. There was much business doing. Bank of France shares 5f. higher; Spanish Stock quite neglected; Neapolitans and Romans higher. Railroad shares, except the Versailles Left Bank, are improving.

SPAIN.—The Madrid mail of the 1st inst. announces that the infant Don Francisco de Paulo and his indefatigably intriguing wife, the Princess Carlotta, and family, had left the capital; and, we learn through Bayonne, that they were expected at St. Sebastian on the 4th.

Mr. Washington Irving, the American Envoy, had presented his credentials to Espartero, at the Palace of Buena Vista. Senor Albuquerque, the Brazilian Minister, had also presented his credentials to the Regent. The official speeches on this occasion had not been published.

The journalists in Madrid had just flattered themselves that they had overcome the difficulties of the printers' strike, when they were threatened with a fresh coalition of the compositors.

By our Barcelona correspondent of the 2nd we learn that fifteen military officers had been sent to Saragossa, to await orders from the Madrid Executive, in consequence of seditious toasts which they had drunk at a dinner of Moderados or Christinos, on the anniversary of Queen Christina's fete day.

According to the *Corresponsal*, the Lisbon Cabinet had given satisfaction to the Spanish Government, relative to the brigands on the frontiers, and the Portuguese authorities had been ordered to offer every assistance in the capture of the robbers, who took advantage of the territory to elude pursuit.

THE OVERLAND MAIL BY GERMANY INSTEAD OF FRANCE.—A letter from Trieste, July 28, in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, states, that Mr. Waghorn is shortly expected in that town, to organize a service of correspondence for the East India Company by that route. The letter adds, that Trieste is recovering a little from the late commercial crisis. Our Paris letters maintain that the despatches by the Trieste line, could be in London before the Marseilles telegraph despatch could reach Paris. It is of great importance to establish the German line, after the impediments thrown in the way of expresses through France by the post-office.

AMERICA.—The packet-ship North America, Captain Lowber, which sailed from New York on the 19th ult., arrived off Liverpool on Saturday night, after a quick passage of 17 days. She has brought papers four days late than those previously in our possession.

We do not find in any of the papers any precise information with regard to the negotiation between Lord Ashburton and the United States government. The only information is gathered incidentally from a statement in the *Bangor Courier*, respecting the north-eastern boundary. This journal says, "It is stated here, and is true, that Captain Tallcott and his surveying party north of the St. John have been recalled, while the party south of the river will continue their topographical survey. This movement is supposed by some not only to indicate, but almost to prove, that the 'boundary question' has been agreed upon." The *Portland Argus*, described as a paper likely to be well informed on the subject, says, "No settlement of any of the difficulties has yet been finally agreed upon, but we have no doubt that preliminaries have been arranged, which, if carried into effect, will be satisfactory to Maine. The final result may not be known short of two or three months, but that it will be satisfactory, when known, we have many reasons for believing." And the *Journal of Commerce* of the 19th ult. thus speaks of the negotiation generally:—"We have abundant reason to believe that the negotiation with England is substantially concluded, and that, if everything is not finally settled in every particular, nothing has been left in any other than a safe and amicable position."

The Tariff Bill, which had been so long before the House of Representatives, passed the House on the 16th ult., by a vote of 116 to 112. The Bill would, it was expected, receive the consent of the Senate by a bare majority of one. Whether, that expectation being fulfilled, it would receive the approbation of the President, was uncertain. The present opinion seemed to be that it would.

A bad feeling prevailed between Mexico and the United States. The President, in pursuance of a call of the House of Representatives, had transmitted to the House the correspondence which had taken place between the governments of the two countries. The tone of the Mexican minister's letter is severely censured. The Americans, ridiculously enough, affect to believe that it was written under English dictation, for the purpose of provoking a quarrel with the United States, while Lord Ashburton was negotiating for the amicable settlement of the disputes between England and America! No material alteration had occurred in the money or stock-market in the interval between the sailing of the Caledonia and the North America. Remittances for the payment of the interest on the Virginia State Stock, arrived at New York on the 15th ult., but too late to be forwarded to London by the Caledonia, from Boston, on the 16th. The exchange on London was quoted at 106½ to 106½; on Paris, 5f. 40c. to 5f. 45c.

Accounts from Houston, the capital of Texas, had been received to the 4th ult. The Congress met at Houston on the 28th of June. Next day President Houston delivered his message, which was confined principally to a statement of the embarrassed state of the national treasury. The President is for disposing of the public lands as the most prompt way of meeting the financial exigency. After briefly reviewing the incursions of the Mexicans, and his own course relative to the preparations for an offensive war, he submits the whole matter to the discretion of Congress, recommending especially to their favourable notice the national navy.

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—I announced to you in my letter of the 17th of May, that Izzet Bey, the chamberlain, and Tevfik Bey, the secretary of the Mabain, had been dismissed from office, and that the probable consequence of their disgrace would be the fall of Izzet Mehemet, the Grand Vizier, who was in a great measure dependent upon their influence. The intelligence, though somewhat premature, was substantially correct. Sentence was then passed on these functionaries, though some delay, as usual, occurred in its execution. They are to be replaced by Shevfig Bey and Achmet Bey, and the general impression at the Porte, and among the *corps diplomatique*, is, that the *Topal*, or lame Vizier, as Izzet is called by the Turks, having lost his official crutches, will himself speedily succumb. The Beiram, it is thought, will bring some important changes in the Turkish Cabinet. Old Khosref, who had been sitting torpid for upwards of a year in "the corner of retreat," has begun to bestir himself again; all the window-shutters of his palace on the Bosphorus, which had so long excluded the light of Heaven—hateful, it would appear, to the eyes of the ex-Minister—have been suddenly thrown open to admit the sunshine of imperial favour, which, as a matter of course, is to follow the Sultan's forgiveness. It is by some anticipated that he will be named President of the Council, and by others Grand Vizier. A rumour also prevails that Redschid Pacha will be recalled from Paris, and resume his place in the Cabinet. We may, in that case, expect a salutary reaction in favour of liberal and enlightened principles, accompanied with more conciliatory measures in the foreign policy of the Porte. The Prince of Hesse Cassel was last Sunday presented to the Sultan by Sorim Effendi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was received by his Majesty in the kindest and most distinguished manner. Indeed, since the arrival of the Prince at Constantinople, the greatest attention and respect have been paid to him, apparently to prove that nothing like personal

offence was intended by the refusal of the firman for the admission of the ship of war in which he came into the Dardanelles. The Porte is still busied with preparations for hostilities with Persia. The cavalry was shipped three days ago to Samsoun, on the coast of Asia Minor, and the infantry to Syria; it will be marched through Damascus to Bagdad. The despatches received from this quarter through Beyrout, considerably qualify the accounts previously received, as to the extent of the victory claimed by the Turks over the Persians at Suleymaniah. The number killed of the latter is reduced to 25.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.—By a despatch, dated Constantina, July 24, General Negrier informs the Minister of War, that tranquillity at present reigns from one extremity of the province to the other. The last operations of General Levasseur had reduced the Kabyles of Sahel. The Kalifa of Medjana, El-Mokrani, with 400 horsemen and 100 of the tirailleurs of Constantina, is going through the tribes of the west that have not been yet visited. He has forced the Kalifa of Abd-el-Kader to take refuge with Ben-Salem, who has himself some idea of submitting to France. The communications between the provinces of Constantina, Algiers, and Tittery are nearly open. El-Mokrani is in hopes of being able to re-establish the great market of Sylah, which has been discontinued these five years.

THE PORTE AND TUNIS.—The *Semaphore* of Marseilles contains a letter from Tunis, July 21, which says:—"A Turkish frigate has just arrived here, under the escort of an English corvette, having on board an ambassador from the Porte, with the ultimatum of the Grand Seigneur. The chief conditions are, that the Bey, in his quality of Pacha of the Ottoman Porte, is immediately to put in execution the treaties with the foreign powers which at present are in force in the Turkish empire. He is to suppress all monopolies of trade, and to reduce the number of regular troops from their present number of 20,000 to 1500, as this number, it is said, is quite sufficient to maintain order in the interior: the Grand Seigneur engages to send succours of his own troops in case any foreign attack should take place. Finally, the Bey is to draw up each year an exact state of his expenses and his receipts under the control of an oukil of the Porte, in order that the surplus over the expenses may be transmitted to Constantinople. As might be expected, the Bey refused to submit to such hard terms, and the ambassador returned as he came."

WEST INDIES.—The Thames West India steamer has arrived, and brings papers with her to the 9th of July from Jamaica; 1st, from Demerara; 2nd, from Barbadoes; 24th of June, from Trinidad; 30th, from St. Lucia; and from other islands to corresponding dates.

The only fact to be gleaned from the Jamaica journals is, that the crops are likely to prove more propitious, and the produce of those already manufactured was sufficient to freight nearly twenty vessels which were in port at Falmouth. One vessel, it is stated, had taken in as much as 900 hogsheads of sugar.

The political movements in the Demerara legislature occupied the attention of the public, but they are not of a character to excite any interest. The bad weather, which had threatened serious results to the planters, had abated.

At Trinidad, and other of the islands, the news of the recent attempt upon the life of her Majesty, with the life of the culprit, and the facts connected with the case, absorbed a good deal of notice. The progress of Trinidad as an agricultural colony is spoken of in the papers as being most satisfactory. The governor of this island, it is stated, is about to visit Europe for the benefit of his health.

Intermediate dates from the islands of St. Vincent, Antigua, and St. Lucia, have also arrived. Several shocks of earthquakes had been felt at Antigua, and one also at Barbadoes, and these were about the middle of the month of June. So it would appear that the symptoms of these awful visitations, which have worked such disastrous effects at St. Domingo, have been experienced and feared on the coasts of the British possessions in the West Indies.

HANOVER.—The Crown Prince celebrated the ceremony of his betrothal with the Princess Mary of Saxe Altenburg on the 20th ult., and returned immediately afterwards to Hanover. The King is drinking the waters at Ems. At the conclusion of the session of the Estates the King confirmed the vote of the Chambers for presenting the sufferers by the fire at Hamburg with 100,000 dollars.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to several bills:—their lordships were engaged in detail business, of forwarding other bills a stage, and adjourned at five till Saturday at two o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr. LEFROY gave notice that he should, on Monday, move a new writ for Ipswich.—The house went into committee on the Newfoundland Bill, and after some opposition from Mr. O'CONNELL and Mr. HUME, who divided the house four times, the bill passed the committee, and the house resumed.—Mr. O'CONNELL then moved for some papers as connected with the late trials for ribbonism in Armagh.—Lord ELIOR did not oppose the motion generally, but could not give all the papers.—Mr. O'CONNELL divided the house; and the papers were refused by a majority of 48.—The County Courts Bill went through committee *pro forma*.—Several petitions were presented respecting the wine trade.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. R. YORKE, said, if it could be shown that sufficient time had not been allowed to fill up the Income-tax returns, Government would allow a proper time, and afford every facility. He had also been asked if two papers were left, was it necessary to fill up both? If a gentleman resided in two places, the one his place of business, the other a country residence, in that case it would be necessary to fill up each paper, and deliver them properly, as they would be different forms.—Mr. D'ISRAELI asked whether the statement was authentic that the Government of India had ordered the withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan?—Sir R. PEEL said he understood despatches had just been received, but he had not yet had an opportunity of reading them. He had received the letter stating that they had arrived since he came into the house. The house then passed to the order of the day, on the third reading of the Ecclesiastical Corporations Treasury Bill.—After some opposition to the order of the day, the house went into committee on the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill.—The clauses were agreed to up to the 48th, when the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow (Saturday).—Mr. MASTERMAN moved a resolution in favour of the wine-merchants' petition, but withdrew it after some discussion.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

Their lordships met at two o'clock, when several private bills were advanced a stage; and some public ones forwarded.—A message from the Commons brought up several bills, which were considered; and their lordships adjourned till Monday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

Some bills were read a third time and passed.—Another division on the Newfoundland Bill took place, by Mr. B. WALL moving it be read a third time that day three months: on the division, the third reading was carried by 64 against 21.—The house then took into consideration the amendments of the Lords on the Mines and Collieries Bill.—Lord ASHLEY expressed his poignant regret that their lordships had made the amendments they had; but said he was compelled to accept them, rather than lose the bill, which affirmed a great principle; and he was obliged to sacrifice the children to save the women.—The house generally expressed regret at the lords' amendments; even Sir R. PEEL (who defended the House of Lords from some strong observations made on them), said he regretted some of the alterations.—The house agreed to the whole of the amendments.—Lord PALMERSTON moved for copies of all "correspondence connected with the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds," which was agreed to.—Adjourned to Monday at twelve o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

In the House of Lords several bills were advanced a stage.—Earl FORSTER moved for returns of outrages reported to the Irish constabulary, of which, he said, there had been a fearful increase, from which his lordship inferred that there had been some recent change in the manner in which justice was administered. His lordship then referred to the late trials of Ribbonmen at Armagh, and condemned in severe terms the employment of spies.—The Duke of WELLINGTON acceded to the motion, but ascribed the increase of reported outrages to the greater vigilance and efficiency of the



police. The noble duke enlarged the character of the Lord Chief Justice. The person described as a spy had not been employed by the magistrates to allure persons to the commission of crime. This charge had been advanced by the counsel for the defence, but abandoned during the trial. The testimony of the approver had been corroborated by unimpeachable witnesses, whose evidence left no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners. After a few words from the Marquis of Clanricarde and the Earl of Wicklow, the Earl of GLENAL said that the apparent diminution of outrages during the administration of the noble earl was delusive. He had repeatedly warned their lordships that it would not last, and that the seeds of sedition had been sown, which would soon bring forth their fruits. The noble earl gave detailed statements in support of this view of the subject. Lord FITZGERALD only rose to express his conviction that the inquiry which the noble duke had assured them had been instituted by the Irish Government would be fairly conducted. The motion was then agreed to. The Earl of HADDINGTON having presented some petitions, took the opportunity of replying to a question put to him some days ago by a noble marquis: "It was not the intention of Government to make an alteration in the line of packets between Donaghadee and Port Patrick." The LORD CHANCELLOR brought up the report of the select committee, to which the bill on the law of marriage in Ireland had been referred, and in pursuance of its recommendations moved that the bill be referred, on Tuesday, to a committee of their lordships' house, with a view to its becoming law during the present session. The present unsettled state of the law was productive of great inconvenience and demoralization to society. After some remarks from Lord Campbell, Lord Brougham, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Earl of Wicklow, the motion was agreed to. Their lordships then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House of Commons sat at twelve o'clock. Lord STANLEY moved the third reading of the Newfoundland Bill. Mr. P. HOWARD moved, pursuant to notice, that the bill be read a third time that day three months. Mr. B. WALL seconded the amendment. The house divided. For the third reading, 55; against it, 12; majority for the third reading, 43. The bill was then read a third time and passed. Mr. Walter took the oath and his seat for Nottingham. The hon. member was conducted to the table by Sir R. H. Inglis. The house resolved itself into committee on the Bankrupt Law Amendment Bill. On clause 49 being proposed, Mr. B. WOOD moved an amendment to render the joint receipt of the official and trade assignees necessary for sums greater in amount than the security given by the former. After a protracted discussion the committee divided. For the clause, 52; for the amendment, 16; majority, 36. On the suggestion of Sir T. WILDE the words permitting certificated special pleaders to be commissioners were expunged. The other clauses of the bill were agreed to, several amendments having been proposed and negatived by considerable majorities. In reply to Captain FITZROY, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that it was not the intention of the Income-tax Act that the tax should be deducted from the dividends on foreign stocks payable in this country, unless when the parties entitled to receive them were inhabitants of Great Britain. On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the Boroughs Incorporation Bill passed through its various stages, the standing orders being suspended for that purpose. In reply to questions from Lord PALMERSTON as to the reported order of the Governor-General of India for the withdrawal of the British troops from Afghanistan, Sir R. PEEL gave very strong reasons for withholding further information, and said: "Candahar and Jellalabad may at this moment be the scene of military operations. The death of Shah Soojah has placed this country in a new position with respect to the treaty contracted by Lord Auckland. The relations in which we stand are also by his death made the subject of diplomatic communications. I must, therefore, decline answering any questions as to the instructions that have been given, or the views which are entertained. The facts as to how things actually stand I have no objection to state. At this moment our troops occupy Candahar. I have reason to believe they also occupy Jellalabad, and there is at present no probability of their immediate retirement. This is all the information which, consistent with my sense of duty, I can now give. The British troops occupy these places, and, considering the accounts that may arrive by the next mail, the house, I am sure, will not press me for further information." The statement of the premier was received with loud cheers. Sir R. PEEL brought up the report of the North Western American Boundary, which was ordered to lie on the table of the house. Mr. LEFFROY rose, pursuant to notice, to move that the Speaker be directed to issue his warrant for the election of a member for the borough of Ipswich. Mr. H. STUART seconded the motion. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved, as an amendment, for leave to bring in a bill to incapacitate certain individuals from voting at elections to serve in Parliament, and for preventing bribery and corruption in the election of members to serve in Parliament for the borough of Ipswich. Mr. BLACKSTONE supported the original motion. Mr. FITZROY also supported it, and arraigned the report of the committee as most unfair. Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL defended the committee, and supported the amendment. Mr. P. M. STEWART vindicated the conduct of the committee. His position as its chairman had been a most painful one, as it imposed upon him the duty of voting to unseat his most intimate private friend, Mr. Gladstone. After some further discussion, in which Mr. H. STUART, Mr. Leffroy, Mr. Williams, the Attorney-General, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Darby, and Mr. Wyse took part, Sir R. PEEL opposed the amendment, on the ground that the house could not pass a bill of pains and penalties without giving the parties affected an opportunity of being heard at the bar of both houses of Parliament; that a great length of time must necessarily be consumed in this process; and that it would be manifestly unjust to suspend the franchise of a large constituency on account of the offence of a small number of individuals. After a few words from Mr. P. M. STEWART and Mr. TUFNELL, the house divided. For issuing the writ, 86; for the amendment, 32; majority, 54. The original motion was then agreed to. Sir R. PEEL obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal so much of the act of 1829 as respected the slave trade carried on under the flag of Portugal. He moved that the house should allow the bill to be read a first and second time that evening. After a few words from Captain PEACHELL, the motion was agreed to. The house then adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The business in this house consisted chiefly of passing bills through the necessary stages, preparatory to the close of the session. The Newfoundland Bill and the Marriage Law of Ireland Bill were the most important of those that were advanced in their respective stages. The Portuguese Slave Trade Act Repeal Bill was read a first time, on the motion of the Earl of ABERDEEN. Their lordships adjourned till ten o'clock on Wednesday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The report of the committee on the Bankruptcy Bill was received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday. Sir J. GRAHAM postponed, with expressions of reluctance and regret, the County Courts Bill, to the next session of Parliament. After some further conversation, the bill was passed through committee *pro forma*, reported to the house, and the report ordered to be printed. The clerk read a petition that had been forwarded to the house from Samuel Bean and others, complaining of an undue return at the last election for the borough of Nottingham, and praying that the said election might be declared null and void. The house then adjourned till five o'clock. The house having resumed, Sir R. PEEL gave notice that on Wednesday he should move the adjournment of the house until Friday, the 12th instant. In reply to a question from Mr. C. Buller as to the intentions of Government with respect to the holders of the repudiated Exchequer bills, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said "that the result of a cursory perusal of the commissioners' report, and of the evidence upon which it was founded, was to produce upon his mind a general impression; in fact, he felt that on the consideration of the circumstances stated in that report, that undoubtedly there existed an equitable claim on the part of some of the holders of these Exchequer bills, on the consideration of the Government—and it would be the duty of the responsible advisers of the crown to submit to the house such measures as they might think necessary to afford relief to such persons as might be entitled to their consideration. There were other parties to whose cases further consideration must be given; and it was evident that there was a considerable difference between the several cases which had been investigated by the committee." The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to hint the impossibility of deciding the questions which had arisen during the present session; and this it must be admitted is lamentable, for it may produce upon many innocent holders in reference to their commercial transactions and commercial credit, the worst effects of direct and absolute robbery. Mr. HUME brought under the notice of the house the case of a gentleman who had been liberated on paying a fine, after the court that tried him had sentenced him to three months' imprisonment for a brutal assault upon the servant girl at his lodgings. Sir J. GRAHAM stated that the Home-office had acted upon the representation of Mr. Serjeant Adams, the judge who had tried the case, and stated several circumstances which it is unnecessary to repeat here, tending to show that the opinions of the learned serjeant were well-founded. Sir R. PEEL, after an eloquent tribute to the public services of three officers, moved, "That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider of an address to the crown to erect monuments to the memory of Lord Exmouth, Lord De Saumarez, and Sir Sydney Smith." Mr. HAWES suggested the propriety of giving public monuments to men for civil and scientific services, such as those of Herschell, Watt, and Davy. The motion was supported with true eloquence by Sir J. COCKBURN. After several speakers had been heard, the house went into committee, and the resolutions were immediately agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received on Wednesday. The Coventry Boundaries Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, after a division on the amendment of Sir C. DOUGLAS, that it be read a third time that day three months. On this division the numbers were—For the third reading, 47; for the amendment, 3; majority for the third reading, 44. The report of the Limitations of Actions (Ireland) Bill was brought up and agreed to, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Hawes and Mr. Hume, who divided with only 15 to 41. The house then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Lords the business was confined to giving the royal assent by commission to various bills, and of advancing the bills before the house in their respective stages.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock. Mr. Mildmay and Mr. Hope took the oaths and their seats for Southampton, amidst loud cheers

from the ministerial benches. The hon. members were introduced by Mr. Fleming and Sir T. Fremantle. On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill was read a third time. The bill was then passed. The Lords' Amendments in the Diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor Bill, and the Colonial Passengers Bill, were read and agreed to. On the motion for reading the Insolvent Debtors' Bill a third time, Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE rose, pursuant to notice, to call the attention of the house, and to ask a question of the right hon. baronet, Sir J. Graham, relative to the petition of William Gellen, presented on the 4th of August, complaining of the general bad management of the Milbank Penitentiary. If what was stated in the petition was correct, instances of the greatest possible cruelty had been practised by the officers of the Milbank Penitentiary. At all events, the subject was one which required the most strict and searching investigation. The hon. member then complained that the noblemen and gentlemen who had been appointed a committee for the management of the new Model Prison, although quite irreproachable in their private characters, were, from their various important avocations, totally unable to perform the duty assigned to them. For instance, one of the members of the committee was the Speaker of the House of Commons, and they all knew that that right hon. gentleman's time was pretty well occupied. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member, after some further observations, said, he wished to ask the right hon. baronet the Home Secretary, whether he had made any inquiries as to the truth of the allegations in Mr. Gellen's petition, and whether he intended to institute any further inquiries; and also whether he intended to recommend that a medical man should be constantly resident in the Penitentiary and the new Model Prison? Sir J. GRAHAM strongly defended the appointment of the committee of management of the new Model Prison. A better and more effective selection of members could not possibly be made. There could not be an objection to any one member of that committee, and he had no doubt they would most efficiently perform the duties assigned to them. He now had to remark on the management of the Milbank prison. The hon. gentleman had brought forward several cases of alleged hardships, but the house must recollect that the evidence in support of them was that of a discarded servant. In the course of last year there was an epidemic disease in the prison, which proved fatal in several cases; but every precaution was used, the rules were relaxed, and a nourishing diet instituted. At the same time he (Sir J. Graham) thought in some instances the conduct of the officers was not altogether justifiable. On the whole, he thought the institution well managed, and, from the evidence, it did not appear to be unhealthy. The right hon. baronet concluded by saying, that his attention would always be directed to the management of the prison by those gentlemen under whose superintendence it was. Mr. HUME said the Milbank Penitentiary was situated in a noxious atmosphere, and complained that the government of prisons should be entrusted to committees. Mr. GREENE, as one of the committee of management of the Milbank Penitentiary, wished to say that he always understood the Secretary of State to be the sole governor. He made all appointments, and all complaints were reported to and adjudicated by him. The greatest pains were taken to see the rules of the prison properly and humanely administered. After a short discussion, in which Mr. Ewart, Mr. Aglionby, and Mr. Hawes joined, Sir J. GRAHAM said he rose to order. The debate was quite irregular. The order before the house was the third reading of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, and they had opened the debate on another subject, which might last for hours. The SPEAKER said, the right hon. baronet was quite right in what he stated; the house was proceeding contrary to one of its standing rules. When an order of the day was read, the rule was that no other subject should be discussed until that order was disposed of. After a few observations from Sir T. WILDE, Mr. GREENE, and Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, the discussion dropped. The Insolvent Debtors' Bill was then read a third time and passed. The report on the address to her Majesty, to direct that monuments be erected to the memory of Lord Exmouth, Lord De Saumarez, and Sir Sydney Smith, was brought up and agreed to. On the motion of Mr. AGLIONBY, a return was ordered of the public expense of the colony of New Zealand. The house adjourned at a quarter past two, and resumed at five o'clock. In reply to Mr. WYSE, Lord ELIOT stated that it was the intention of Government to introduce an Irish Registration Bill next session. The noble lord took that opportunity of stating that the magistrates had exonerated themselves from the charge of having employed Hagan, the witness at the late trial of Ribbonmen at Armagh, as a spy. Lord PALMERSTON, in moving for returns of the names and titles of bills introduced during the session, took occasion to review the whole conduct of the present Administration since it came into power, the leading object of the noble lord being to injure the government of Sir R. Peel, by showing that its principles and policy very closely resembled those of its predecessors in office. Sir R. PEEL replied. He adverted to the various topics of accusation introduced by the noble lord, and concluded with the following peroration:—"Sir, I feel conscious of adhering to the same principles of commercial reform of which I long since expressed approval. I aided Mr. Huskisson in the practical maintenance of those principles. My opinions on the subject of the Corn-law I stated in 1835 and 1840. And, again, in 1841, when, as a Minister of the Crown, I was taunted with being the instrument of an aristocracy determined on resisting commercial reform, I stated the principles on which I wished to retain office. I said then that for the sacrifice of private ease, and everything constituting enjoyment, the reward I looked for was different from that sought for by the man who would sacrifice his own opinions, and be the organ of sentiments of which he did not approve. To that declaration I adhere. I do solemnly declare that I am utterly indifferent to the maintenance of office unless it can be held consistently with honour—unless I am at perfect liberty to propose such measures as I conceive to be conducive to the public welfare. . . . But I have another hope—another gratifying consolation; that however much I may have occasionally dissatisfied and disappointed some of my hon. friends—however much I may be the object of rebuke in the private parties to which the noble lord has access, but to which I have not, that I have still found, through this eventful struggle, the same demonstrations of unvarying confidence, and almost unvarying support, which cheered and animated us in the blank regions of opposition." After some brief remarks from several members, the motion was agreed to. Sir J. GRAHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill for the registration of electors in England and Wales; and announced his intention to proceed with the bill early in the next session. The house then adjourned till Friday at half-past eleven o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of the Earl of RIPON, the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, the Exchequer-bills Bill, the Slave Trade (Portuguese Vessels) Bill, the Borough Improvement Bill, the Coventry Boundary Bill, and the Manchester, Birmingham, and Bolton Bill, were severally read a third time and passed. On the motion that the Newfoundland Bill be read a third time, counsel were ordered to be called in. Mr. Burge then appeared at the bar, and was heard at some length against that clause of the bill (the sixth) by which the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives were to be fused into one assembly. When the counsel had finished and withdrew, the bill was read a third time. On the question that it do pass, Lord CAMPBELL moved the omission of the sixth clause. The scheme of the combined chamber would swamp the popular portion, and make it a mere instrument of registering the decrees of the Governor. The Earl of RIPON said, that this was a temporary measure, and it was to be hoped that, by the time it expired, the necessity for it would cease. It was introduced to meet a particular evil. The amendment was negatived, and the bill then passed. Lord BROUGHAM, advertent to a bill which he had withdrawn a few nights ago, remarked that there was another bill (the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill) which he had presented at the same time, and which, he rejoiced to say, had passed both Houses of Parliament, and it was due to her Majesty's Government that he should, in his own name, express to them the great gratitude he felt for the hearty, steady, and most efficient support they had afforded to this most important amendment of the law; that he should express not only his own heartfelt gratitude for the advantages thus secured by her Majesty's Government by their support of this measure, but the gratitude of the unfortunate persons who were the objects of it, and of the creditors of those unfortunate persons. Having always, in his humble sphere, and according to the measure of his power, done his utmost to further the amendment of the laws, he felt he should not have been doing his duty if he had suffered the present occasion to pass without declaring his heartfelt gratitude to the Government for their support of these measures, and his anxious hope that their efforts in the same direction might be still more fortunate next session. Much had already been done, and that to him was an incitement to hope and trust that still more would hereafter be accomplished. ("Hear, hear," from the Lord Chancellor.) Their lordships then adjourned till twelve o'clock on Friday.

THE LORD ADVOCATE.—We regret to learn that Sir William Rae, Lord Advocate of Scotland, is confined at his seat, Eskgrove, near Edinburgh, by severe indisposition, so severe that it is doubtful whether he will ever be able to resume his official duties.—*Scotch Reformers' Gazette.*

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—The returning officer made the official declaration on Saturday. The numbers were announced to be—for Mr. Walter, 1885; for Mr. Sturge, 1801; majority, 84. The warrants against Mr. Frearson and Mr. Feargus O'Connor will not be followed up. A petition against the return has been already drawn up, and will be presented before Parliament separates.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.—Operations for rebuilding the spire of this church, which suffered so much during the late storm, were commenced on Saturday last. Several workmen were employed during the day in conveying the scaffolding, &c., on to the premises, and it is expected that the rebuilding and necessary repairs will occupy at least three or four months. In consequence of the alarm expressed by the neighbourhood and the pew renters, as to the present safety of the church, the services have been suspended until further notice, the duration of which, however, will not be affected by the repairs which the spire will have to undergo.

## IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 7.—REPRESENTATION OF TRINITY COLLEGE.—An active canvass for the representation of the Dublin University has been entered on by a committee (of which Dr. Wall is one of the secretaries), on the part of Mr. Longfield, and by Mr. George Alexander Hamilton, on his own behalf, on the presumption of Mr. Solicitor-General Jackson being elevated to the vacancy on the bench, caused by Judge Foster's death. Mr. Longfield's committee have issued a circular to the electors, in which exception is taken to Mr. Hamilton, on the ground that he has not received his education in the university.

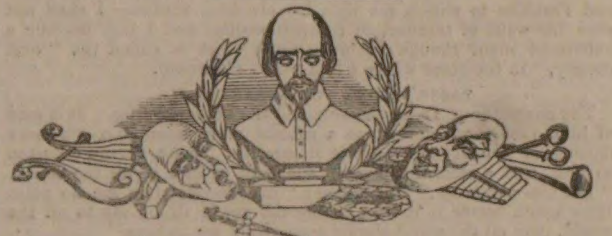
REPRESENTATION OF COLERAINE.—A Belfast paper (the *Northern Whig*) gives the following paragraph:—"A correspondent from Coleraine informs us it is understood there will shortly be a new election there, in consequence of Mr. Litton's expected appointment to office as Solicitor-General. Our correspondent states that a large portion of the electors have strong reasons to be dissatisfied with Mr. Litton, and 'that a gentleman of high standing intends to enter the field on Liberal grounds.' We trust that the Liberals of Coleraine will bestir themselves on this occasion."

BELFAST ELECTION.—The writ for holding the election arrived in Belfast on Thursday, but it is thought the election will not take place till Monday the 15th. On the Liberal side, Mr. Ross, of Rosstrevor, has addressed the electors, and placards have been posted through the town, calling on the Reformers to keep themselves unpledged, as a second Liberal candidate (said to be Mr. Shafto Adair) will offer himself. Addresses have also appeared from Mr. Emerson Tennent (who again notices the strong proof he has given of his attachment to the government, by his acceptance of office), and Lord Hamilton Chichester. His lordship says, he offers himself "professing the principles upon which the present administration has formed its basis." The general opinion is that Mr. Ross and Mr. Emerson Tennent will be elected.

CORK ASSIZES, Friday, Aug. 5.—TRIAL OF THE VITRIOL THROWERS.—Judge Ball took his seat on the bench at half-past nine o'clock, shortly after which *Daniel Loneragan, John Drew, Daniel Sullivan, and Timothy Herlihy* were placed on their trial, for an assault upon Mr. John Wilson, proprietor of the patent saw mills, and casting upon him a quantity of oil of vitriol, to maim or do him grievous bodily harm.—The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Freeman, Queen's counsel, addressed the jury for the prisoners.—Judge Ball having charged the jury at considerable length, and with much minuteness; they retired, and after remaining in for about twenty-five minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty against the four prisoners.—His lordship then proceeded to pass sentence upon them, and after addressing them in feeling and impressive terms upon the enormity of their offence, he concluded by sentencing them to be transported across the seas for the term of their natural lives.—At the conclusion of the sentence, loud shrieks resounded through the court-house.

DEATH OF JOHN BANIM, Esq.—It is to-day our melancholy duty to announce the death of one of Ireland's most popular novelists, John Banim. He expired on Thursday night, at his residence, Windgap Cottage, near Kilkenny, in the forty-second year of his age.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Robert Drent, serjeant-major of the 60th Rifles, stationed at the Pigeon-house, Dublin, fell suddenly down and expired on Tuesday morning. A *post mortem* examination was held on the body by the surgeon of the regiment, and it appeared that the right lung was greatly diseased, and that the deceased was subject to faintings from disease of the heart.



## THE THEATRES.

## THE SURREY THEATRE.

A new opera entitled *The Little Red Riding Hood*, was produced here on Monday night, before a very crowded house, and went off with entire and unequivocal success. The libretto is neatly written, and the plot pretty, though simple. The music is of the Italian school, and is lively and sparkling throughout. From the overture to the finale we were carried along on one uninterrupted stream of harmonious sounds. There are two or three sweet ballads which we predict will become decided public favourites. The opera is the production of a lady, to whose musical genius it does infinite credit. The music was delightfully sung by Harrison, Leffler, Miss Romer, and Mrs. Searle; the choruses were well managed and the *mise en scene* perfect. The manner in which this opera is produced and played is worthy of the highest praise. Of the *Memoirs of the Devil*, an adaptation from the French, we can say little; it should have been compressed into a one-act piece.

THE DOG SMUGGLERS.—The contraband trade carried on by dogs on the frontier of France next to Belgium, says the *Constitutionnel*, continues to increase in extent and activity. The number of dogs thus employed is estimated at 80,000. A premium is given for the destruction of each of the quadruped smugglers, and immense numbers have fallen victims to the douaniers, but they are immediately replaced by others. Their homes are in France, where they are well fed and kindly treated, and their education consists in sending them from time to time into Belgium, where they are nearly starved, and severely flogged by men dressed as French Custom-house officers; so that they have the uniform in horror, and in the course homeward carefully avoid it, taking a circuitous route as soon as they catch sight of it. When they are let loose to return home, laden with a burden of from five to six kilogrammes of merchandise, they proceed with rapidity, and they are sure of good treatment on their arrival.

PHILOSOPHY OF HEAT.—"Well, my little fellow," said a certain principal to a sucking philosopher, whose mamma had been teasing the learned knight to test the astonishing abilities of her boy, "What are the properties of heat?" "The chief property of heat is, that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them." "Very good, indeed; can you give me a familiar example?" "Yes, sir; in summer, when it is hot, the day is long; while, in winter, when it is cold, it becomes very short." The learned knight stopped his examination, and was lost in amazement that so familiar an instance should have so long escaped his own observation.

NAPOLÉON'S WILLOW.—It is not generally known that there is a very fine tree growing in the neighbourhood of Croydon, a scion from the willow which drooped over the grave of the hero of Austerlitz and Marengo. It was brought from St. Helena, upwards of 15 years ago, by a gentleman on board the General Harris East Indiaman. The tree is a handsome one, and has grown so rapidly, that although, when first planted, it was not the size of "a grey goose quill," it now measures at least 4 feet in girth, and is 30 feet high, with wide spreading branches of proportionate dimensions.





## LORD MORPETH AT NIAGARA.

Lord Morpeth, while at Niagara, wrote the following lines in the "Guide Book;" and it is due to his lordship to add, that the effusion is much copied and admired in the United States:—

There's nothing great or bright, thou glorious Fall!  
Thou may'st not to the fancy's sense recall—  
The thunder-riven cloud, the lightning's leap,  
The stirring of the chambers of the deep.  
Earth's emerald green and many-tinted dyes,  
The fleecy whiteness of the upper skies,  
The tread of armies thick'ning as they come,  
The boom of cannon, and the beat of drum,  
The brow of beauty, and the form of grace,  
The passion and the prowess of our race,  
The song of Homer in its loftiest hour,  
The unresisted sweep of Roman power,  
Britannia's trident on the azure sea,  
America's young shout of liberty!  
Oh! may the wars that madden in thy deeps  
There spend their rage, nor climb th' encircling steep;  
And till the conflict of thy surges cease,  
The nations on thy banks repose in peace!

## DEGREES OF HAPPINESS.

If you wish to be happy for a day, get well shaved; if for a week, get invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a good nag; if for half a year, buy a handsome house; if for a year, marry a handsome wife; if for two years, take holy orders; but if you would be always gay and cheerful, practise temperance.

## SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

Unless our women be brought up in modesty, and with industrious and religious habits, it is vain that we educate the men. It is they who keep the character of men at its proper elevation.

Zeno being told that love was unbecoming a philosopher; "If this be true," replied Zeno, "the fate of the fair sex would be lamentable, not to be loved but by fools."

A physician, passing by a stone-mason's, bawled out to him:—"Good morning, Mr. W—, hard at work, I see; you finish your gravestones as far as 'In memory of,' and then you wait, I suppose, to see who wants a monument next?" "Why, yes," replied the old man, resting for a moment on his mallet, "unless somebody is sick, and you are doctoring him, and then I keep right on!"

## A LIE.

"A great lie," says the poet Crabbe, "is like a great fish on dry land; it may fret and fling, and make a frightful bother, but it cannot hurt you. You have to keep still, and it will die of itself."

## BOOKS.

In the best books, great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their soul into ours. God be thanked for books! They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levellers. No matter how poor I am; no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling; if the sacred writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof—if Milton will cross my threshold and sing to me of Paradise—and Shakspeare to open to me the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart—and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom—I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the "best society," in the place where I live.—Dr. Channing.

## TASSO'S CURE FOR SPEAKING ILL.

The character of Tasso has obtained the highest praise. It is said of him, that there never was a scholar more humble, a wit more devout, or a man more amiable in society. Some person reported to him, that a malicious enemy spoke ill of him to all the world. "Let him persevere," said Tasso; "his rancour gives me no pain. How much better is it that he should speak ill of me to all the world, than all the world should speak ill of me to him."

Schoolmaster—"Robert, compare the adjective cold." Robert—"Positive, cold; comparative, cough; superlative, coffin!"

## THE VALUE OF THE RIVER THAMES.

Fuller justly says, in his "Worthies of England," that London owes its grandeur and opulence, under God's Providence, to the well-conditioned river Thames, which employs its greatness in goodness—to be beneficial to commerce by the reciprocation of the tides. Hence it was, that when King James I., offended with the city, threatened to remove his Court to another place, the Lord Mayor boldly told him—"Your Majesty may remove the Court at your pleasure, but you cannot remove the river Thames."

## EPIGRAM—THERMOPATHY AND HYDROPATHY.

Between hot bathing and cold water cure,  
Of holy life at least the patient's sure—  
For, like a parson, in two cures he dwells,  
Or, like a Bishop, in a Bath and Wells!

## INCOME-TAX ACT.

The following return, to the district assessor, has been made by a gentleman at Islington, of duties payable by him under Schedule D, in respect of his income arising from trade or professions, foreign possessions or securities, possessions in Ireland, dividends in the public funds, interest of money, annuities or annual payments derived from property out of Great Britain, &c., as to all which the act requires that parties should render a specific account in the schedule referred to.

## "EX NIHILO NIHI FIT."

I exercise neither a "trade" nor "profession,"  
Nor boast I of "foreign" nor Irish "possession;"  
Unable I am, too, to reckon, most true it is,  
On income from aught in the "funds" or "annuities."  
As for "foreign securities"—there I'm at sea—  
All such, I declare, are most foreign from me.  
From "interest" I never gained anything yet,  
Save the "office" I hold, yielding—hundreds net;  
The tax upon which I will not trouble you with,  
Since that is a matter you've nothing to do with.

My only "possessions" worth mentioning lie  
Out of England (to wit) in the Island of Sky;  
Though of these I have right little cause to be proud,  
Since my "rent" is in nubibus—"under a cloud."  
I've a "castle," I own, in the county of Air,  
But, 'tis "empty," alas! so I get nothing there.

The rest of my "property" needs not insertion,  
It being composed of estates in reversion;  
Which, not being subject, as yet, to the tax,  
I must crave to withhold from all government hacks;  
Though, even now, I assure you, I find it to be  
A most burdensome annual tax upon me.

In order my schedule, then, duly to fill,  
I, against every item, must write the word "nil;"  
The which having done, sir, as well I can,  
I protest to its truth, on the word of a man.

N.B. The assessor of taxes in Highbury-place  
Will be pleased to accept, with all possible grace,  
The foregoing "return," under schedule marked "D,"  
For the year that will end Lady-day, '43.  
Islington, August 8, 1842. T. M.

## FRENCH COLONIZATION OF AFRICA.



MAP OF ALGERIA.

Here is mapped out before the reader that large district of territory which will probably henceforth be known in Europe as French Algiers. It is the hard-earned fruit of a conquest urged on by Louis Philippe with less justice than vigour—less right than diplomatic forethought—for the purpose of keeping alive the ambition of the French people after glory—satisfying in a manner the excitement of their restless spirit—and diverting them, by the interest of what had the semblance of a foreign war, from schemes of disturbance and revolution at home; which might have endangered his throne and dynasty even more formidably than we have already seen them perilled in the turbulent course of events. Immense stores of blood and treasure were therefore poured out in this despoiling conquest—troops followed troops by thousands to meet the fever or the sword—the ground was fought inch by inch by the warlike natives, but still the civilised warfare in the long run prevailed, and fulsome details of victory, and "La gloire de la France," made the French people proud of the glories of their new and grand colonization. He, to show that he identified his personal interests with those of his subjects, sent out his eldest son, the late lamented Duke of Orleans, in the bosom of his armies; and when the princes of the royal blood were fighting with the soldiers of France, the citizens were at once satisfied and proud. National vanity was further heightened by discussions in the English parliament—reiterations of questions to our ministers about the progress of French aggression—hints that England ought to interpose her protective strength—and half-shadowed threats of bringing the matter to the issue of a European war;—all these seeds of turmoil and mis-speculation fired the French into a darling love of their new possessions, and there is no doubt that to maintain them France would now sacrifice any amount of treasure and human life. The death of the Duke of Orleans has revived the pride of the whole people in the scenes of his exploits, and, while we are now writing, France is preparing a fresh armament of eighty thousand troops to hold the reins of empire in her new colony—and this when it would seem that peace is just restored, and that their possession is for the time unmolested. It is only last week that we read the following:

The *Quotidienne*, alluding to the last accounts from Algiers, says:—"The war is over," say the ministerial journals; we need not add that the war in Africa is the one spoken of, as the *Juste-Milieu* sends its powder only against the Bedouins! The war then, is at an end! We welcome the promise with joy, and we give the brave soldiers, who so gloriously sustained the honour of the French arms on the territory of Africa, the tribute of our admiration. No danger has discouraged them; no sufferings, no trials, have wearied their patience. Praise and thanks, then, be theirs, in the name of the country! The army never was wanting in its duty in Algeria, though the Government was. The war was always attended with glory. Would to God that peace had always been without injury and without shame! The day after the deplorable treaty of the

Tafna, the government cried out as it does at present, 'The war is over!' and in less than a year after hostilities commenced again by pillage, fire, and extermination. In a few hours were destroyed, under the very walls of Algiers, the seeds of a colonization, imprudently commenced undoubtedly, but already vigorous. Three years' incessant war, the combats and fatigues of ten expeditions, an enormous destruction of men and money, are the bitter fruits of the treaty of Tafna. Such were the deeds proceeding from the peace, as it was understood in the time of M. Molé, and as, apparently, M. Guizot understands it at present; for experience shows that men and even means may change, without the system altering in the slightest degree."

This proves that, although the tenure of Algiers is certain, yet how disturbed it is likely for years to be, and at what a cost it must be held. It proves also how prominent is its interest at this moment in the eye of the world; and therefore it is that we seize the moment to lay before our readers some details and illustrations that may help their knowledge of the country and its destinies. Algeria, the name given by the French to their possessions in North Africa, comprises that part of the coast between Morocco on the west and Tunis on the east, which formerly constituted the regency of Algiers, and in ancient times the kingdom of Numidia. The coastline stretches about 500 miles from east to west, and the country varies in breadth from 200 miles south of the coast to a much shorter distance—at least that was the extent of the territory over which the Deys exercised their sway. Their government was overthrown nearly ten years ago by the French, who have since held military possession of the country.

The position of the French in Africa neither resembles that of the Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, or the English in their attempts to form settlements. The Kabyles and Arabs have higher warlike qualities, and are more formidable enemies than the Indians of North and South America, the Hottentots, or the timid Hindoos. They cannot be easily reduced to a servile state, have too high a spirit to submit to be exterminated, but maintain a hostile disposition which exhibits itself in sudden aggressions, and in constant vigilance, that finds its reward in opportunities of vengeance. Thus the merely moral difficulties of colonization which difference of race interposes are increased and almost rendered insurmountable, and there is no security for life and property, the essential elements of prosperity. How can the cultivator pursue his labours with spirit and success, if the crops are destroyed as soon as they ripen, while his life is never free from peril? The Kabyles rush down from their mountains, or the Arab horsemen sweep across the plain, butcher the colonist and his servants, and drive off the cattle. They will do this even in sight of the French camps; and often effect their purpose by means which it is nearly impossible to baffle. M. Blanqui, who some time back visited Algeria, made a report of its condition and prospects to one of the Academies, said



ALGIERS.



that the commandant of the camp of Oued Lalle, which is within sight of a garrison of 2500 men, was obliged to have a telescope constantly at his eye to watch the incursions of marauders on the plains, in order to send his patrols to drive them off; and it is scarcely safe in any part of Algeria to venture out of the towns without an escort.

And this system of warfare, although crushed for the moment, will yet for many years harass the French, and retard their efforts after colonization. We now give a view of Constantina, the interesting scene of many a siege and slaughter, and the great rallying point of the departed Duke of Orleans's soldierly fame.

Costantina (pronounced Costantineh by the Arabs, and fre-



COSTANTINA.

Quently printed Constantine in the English newspapers) ranks next in importance to Algiers, the capital. Under the name of Cirta, it was once the capital of Numidia, and the ruins of its ancient aqueducts are still in existence. Costantina occupies a bold and commanding situation on a steep rocky hill, with the river Rummel flowing on three sides of its base. The country around is a high terrace between the chains of the maritime and central Atlas. It is forty-eight miles distant from the sea, one hundred from Bona, and two hundred from Algiers; but the communication with each of these places is rendered difficult by mountain-passes. The 'Iron Gates' is a pass cut through perpendicular rocks on the road to Algiers; and six miles east of Costantineh is another pass called the 'Ascent,' which is carried along a narrow ridge with precipices on each side. Gelma is a strong position half-way between Costantineh and Bona, commanding the entrance of the plain of Costantina. In November 1836, an expedition was undertaken against Costantina by Marshal Clausel at the head of 8000 men. They marched from Bona by the left bank of the Seiboo, and experienced great difficulties in crossing the swollen torrents and in conveying their cannon over the lesser Atlas. At length, when they arrived on the high terrace of Costantina, a heavy fall of snow, which lasted several days, and the severe cold, killed or disabled a great part of the army; and will render any plan deserving of consideration which promises to lessen this enormous cost. The struggle between pride and frugality cannot but be a painful one; and it is to be lamented that hitherto the colony has proved so unproductive, that the opinion in favour of retaining possession of Algeria has flowed rather from the former principle. There is no chance of the natives ever expelling the French from North Africa by force; and the utmost they can do is to prolong the period of its unprofitableness as a colony. The poet Campbell, who visited Algiers in 1835, says, "The native population, though it will sometimes show you heads and forms worthy of a scriptural picture, exhibits incomparably more numerous objects of such wretchedness as you would not meet with in a European city; elephantiasis and blindness are excessively common, and disease and poverty may be said to walk the streets." But whatever evils may have ensued from the French occupation, there can be little doubt that they are far less than those which would desolate the regency if they were to abandon the colony. The King of the French put a question to the English poet, which concentrates the case so far as the interests of humanity are concerned. "To whom would the Algerine territory be given back?" "The Turks?" asks Mr. Campbell. "They would immediately be at war with the Moors for superiority; and both Moors and Turks would join in oppressing the Jews. Then the Arabs would assert their independence,

and there would be a universal civil war. Nay, it is doubtful with me," he adds, "whether, in the event of the French relinquishing Algiers, and even blowing up their forts and arsenals, the Algerines would not again rebuild their private vessels and react their cruelties on Christian captives."

We conclude our notice of the condition of Algeria with—to serve as both head and tail-piece—a spirited portrait of Abdel el Kader, the son of Achmet Bey, and recently the man of most rank and power among the warrior tribes of the country.—See last col.

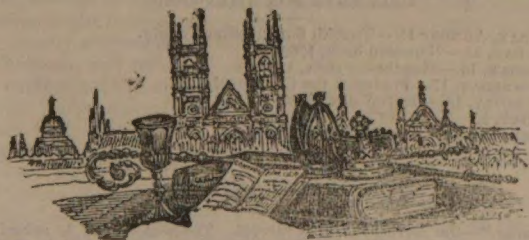


THE FASHIONS.

Mon cher Monsieur,—You will perceive by the sketch I send you of the above elegant costume, that, as the season advances our Parisian *belles*, with that fitness which is [the mark of true taste, have made their costumes as light and airy as possible; thereby rendering them the better adapted for the summer heat. The walking costume, you will see, is a robe of simple white muslin gathered in at the waist, with a girdle or small scarf of pink silk. Though fitting well on to the vest and waist, this dress, it must be noticed, gives a notion of coolness, by its looseness and apparent ease of its multiplicity of plaits. The flounces are deep, though their breadth diminishes from the bottom of the dress; while the vandyking, or in some instances edging with narrow lace, imparts an additional lightness. The bonnet presents rather more of a horse-shoe than an oval appearance in front, and is trimmed with ribbon and feathers of a pinker colour, while flowers of the same delightful hue are worn downwards along the cheek. The whole costume, with the delicate parasol of a mild tint or bluish grey, is one in which a bride might step forth from her *conderi*, on the morning after marriage to enjoy the first walk down the slopes of her chateau garden with the loving object of her young affection. The scarf worn by the sitting figure, your readers will acknowledge with me to be both novel and elegant. It combines the mantle and the scarf, and is composed of black satin and black lace in alternate *strata*, to use a geological phrase.

Lace and embroidered borders continue to be the favourite trimmings for dress. The former, indeed, is in high vogue,—lace parasols, lace fans, lace shawls, and lace mantles, being every where the rage. Some of our economists have moveable flounces of lace, white and black, of a depth varying from two to three fingers; and these they can adapt to either morning or evening costume, or change from one dress to another as caprice, colour, or fashion may dictate. I send, of course, such costumes as will suit your English patronesses; for, in truth, here we have the sombre hue of mourning; though greys, and various tints approaching thereunto, as well as white, in crape and muslins, are already peeping forth. Black, indeed, is a colour much too oppressive for summer heats, though I leave it to your philosophers to find out the reason of this apparent sympathy between excess of light and darkness.

JULIE.



THE CHURCH.

The following gentlemen of Cambridge University have been appointed:—The Rev. Edward Bird, M.A., of Magdalen College, to the Rectory of St. Thomas's, Birmingham. The Venerable Archdeacon Raymond, M.A., of Trinity College, to the Rectory of Morpeth. The Rev. Egremont Richardson, B.A., of Catherine Hall, to the Rectory of Oxcomb, Lincolnshire. The Rev. Francis Smith, B.A., of St. John's College, to the Rectory of Tarrant, Rushton. The Rev. J. Browne, M.A., of St. John's College, to the Vicarage of Hasby, Lincolnshire. The Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., of Trinity College, to be assistant preacher of St. James's, Piccadilly; also to the incumbency of St. Luke's District Church, Berwick-street, Oxford-street. The Rev. Benjamin Sanderson Finch, B.A., of Trinity College, to be domestic chaplain to the Earl of Buchan.

ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop of Norwich held a general ordination in the cathedral church of his diocese, on Sunday last, August 7, when a great number of gentlemen were admitted into holy orders.

FALMOUTH, AUG. 7.—The Bishop of Exeter, who is at present engaged in visiting the western districts of his diocese, yesterday proceeded in the *Astraea* barge from the Green Bank in Falmouth harbour, to St. Just, on the opposite shore; and after confirming a large number of young persons, in getting into the boat, fell down, and grazed his left leg below the knee considerably, against one of the seats. On inquiring this morning, we found that although the wound was so painful as to preclude his preaching to-day, as his lordship intended, yet that the inconvenience was likely to be only of a temporary character. Captain Ellice, R.N., attended his lordship to St. Just.

## THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.—There will be an election at Corpus Christi College, on Friday, October 28th, of a scholar on the foundation of this college. This scholarship is open to the natives of this county; the candidates for which must be under nineteen years of age on the day of election, and are required to present themselves to the president on Saturday, October 22, at eleven o'clock, and produce certificates of their parents' marriage, their own baptism, evidences of the time and place of their birth, testimonials from the college or school where they have been educated, and Latin epistles to the electors. The patrons and fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford, have presented the Rev. Bryan King, M.A., to the rectory of St. George's-in-the-East, London, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. H. B. Churton, M.A., preacher of the Charterhouse, and chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Chichester. The Rev. T. K. Thomas, of St. John's College, has been appointed curate of Norton Midsomer, near Bath. The Rev. J. P. Griffith, late Fellow of Wadham College, has been appointed to the curacy of Limington, in Somersetshire. The Rev. W. Maskell, of University College, has, on his own petition, been presented to the valuable rectory of Corscomb, Dorsetshire. The Bishop of Sodor and Man has presented the Rev. A. Holmes to the vicarage of Kirk Patrick, in the Isle of Man. B. Grant, Esq., has presented the Rev. E. Richardson to the rectory of Oxcomb, Lincolnshire.

The following members of this University have been ordained by the Lord Bishop of Chester:—

Deacons.—T. Goff, of Oriel College; T. Hugo, Worcester; C. C. Southey, Queen's; J. Paul, Magdalen Hall.

Priests.—G. H. M'Gill, of Brasenose College; R. Powell, Worcester; D. D. Stewart, Exeter; J. B. Sweet, Balliol; T. C. Maule, Fellow of St. John's; D. J. Yonge, New Inn Hall.

CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. James, the Senior King's Scholar upon the foundation of Eton at the election, 1842, has succeeded to a Fellowship at King's College, which was rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. Elliot. This is the day of the visitation of MSS. Library of Corpus Christi College. The Rev. Richard Heighway Kirby, K.A., of St. John's College, has been recently appointed to the Second Mastership of the Felsted Grammar School. The Rev. Zachary Shrapnel Warren, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College, has resigned the Mastership of Beverley Grammar School. The Rev. Horace Chavasse, M.A., curate of Wardend Chapel, near Birmingham, has been nominated to the vicarage of Rushall, in the county of Stafford. The Rev. C. Grey Cashman, B.A., has been licensed to the ministry of St. Paul's Church, Bury, in the diocese of Chester. The Rev. Samuel Sunderland has been instituted to the vicarage of Peristone, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas King. The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to nominate the Rev. Charles J. Wade, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Lower Gravenhurst, Bedfordshire. The Rev. Thomas Hayes, M.A., Head Master of Slaidburn Grammar School, has been instituted, on the nomination of Earl De Grey, to the vicarage of Bracewell, Yorkshire. The Rev. W. F. Hobson, M.A., curate of Trowell, Notts, has been instituted to the rectory of Strelley-with-Bilborough, in the same county. The Rev. Thomas Cooke, M.A., chaplain to the late Earl of Malmesbury, has been appointed chaplain to the present earl. The Rev. Dr. Duncan Rhodes has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells to the ministry of Kensington Chapel, Bath.

DIocese of ELY.—Two ecclesiastical benefices in the diocese of Ely, have fallen to the patronage of the Lord Chancellor, by the death of the Rev. John Edgar, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, incumbent of Kirton and Falkenham, in the same county. The Lord Bishop of Ely has announced his intention of holding a general Ordination on Sunday, November 27.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. Henry Maddrell, M.A., fifty years vicar of Kirk Christ, Lagayre, Isle of Man, aged 77. The Rev. John Henry Gregg, M.A., formerly of Uphill, Somerset, aged 58. At Farnham, the Rev. W. Lushington.

The Right Honourable the Speaker gave an entertainment on Saturday evening at his residence in Eaton-square, to the following officers of the House of Commons:—Mr. Ley, Mr. W. Ley, Mr. H. Ley, Sir W. Gossett, K.C.H., Mr. Clementson, Mr. R. A. Gossett, Mr. Booth, Mr. Vardon, Mr. May, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Whittam, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. J. Rose, Mr. Pole, Mr. Frere, Mr. C. Gunnell, Mr. Dorrington, Mr. Jones, Mr. G. Ley, Mr. Gudge, Mr. Rowland, Mr. Postlethwaite, Mr. Gray, Mr. Gunnell, Mr. G. Gunnell, and Mr. Hawes. [The business of the session has been so oppressive that no one, however, envious his disposition, can grudge those officials a little relaxation.]

MINISTERIAL DINNER AT THE CROWN AND SCEPTRE TAVERN, GREENWICH.—On Saturday the Annual Old Fish Dinner of the Ministry took place at the Crown and Sceptre. The Greenwich Steam-packet Company's steamer Prince of Wales was hired specially to convey the distinguished party from Hungerford-market Pier to Greenwich, leaving at six o'clock precisely, with Sir R. Peel, Bart.; Dukes of Buckingham and Buccleuch; Earls of Haddington, Bathurst, Ripon, Liverpool, and Shaftesbury; Lords Stanley, Wharncliffe, Jermyn, E. Bruce, G. Somerset, Lowther, Lincoln, Eliot, Sidney, Redesdale, Sandon, Abinger; Sirs Thomas Fremantle, Admiral George Cockburn, James Graham, G. Murray, F. Trench, E. Knatchbull, W. Follett, A. Grant, G. Clerk; Honourables, H. Goulburne, Herries, H. Baring, Dawson, Sutton, Col. Peel, &c. The Duke of Wellington and the Lord Chancellor, it is stated, did not feel sufficiently well to join the party; but it is worthy of observation that on the same evening an entertainment was given by his grace to another distinguished party at Apsley-house. The Prince of Wales arrived at Greenwich at twenty minutes before seven o'clock, and the party landed at the Crown and Sceptre stairs.



ABDEL EL KADER.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 15.—Napoleon born, 1769.  
 TUESDAY, 16.—Manchester riots, 1819.  
 WEDNESDAY, 17.—Frederick the Great died, 1786.  
 THURSDAY, 18.—Beattie died, 1803.  
 FRIDAY, 19.—  
 SATURDAY, 20.—Bloomfield died, 1823.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Downing."—Our correspondent is correct. The problem can be solved in two moves. We are obliged by his communication, and shall be glad to hear from him again.

"A Disciple of Isaac Walton."—The letter on roach and dace fishing is unavoidably postponed until next week.

"A Servant discharged in consequence of the Income-tax."—Our correspondent's case is certainly one of very great hardship, and we fear there are many thousands such. A few months more, and we expect Sir R. Peel will find that he had little reason to plume himself on the adoption of this odious, inquisitorial, and manifestly unjust impost. We are literally overwhelmed with correspondence on this painful subject.

"L. M." should consult a respectable solicitor.

"H. W. B.'s" sketch shall appear.

"T. J. M. T."—The grand stand at Goodwood is on the outside of the race-course, having a slope from the stand to the course, from which it is separated by an iron railing only.

"J. B." is thanked for his proposal, but we cannot make it available for the present.

"A. B. C."—There is some ingenuity in this lady's application of her historical comparisons of fate to a circumstance fresh in the public mind; but they are more suited for a purely literary or miscellaneous journal, than to one obliged to find room for the pressing news of the week. The contribution is left under cover at our office.

The communication of Signor Filippo Pistrucci, shall receive our attention upon philanthropic grounds, as soon as we can examine into the facts.

"M. M. J."—Accepted.

"C. S. E."—Not bad; but we have really no room for half the good things that are sent us.

"W. J. Bruce."—One of those clerical errors, against which it is difficult in a multitude of avocations always to guard. It will be however the exception, and not the rule.

"T."—The footman of this writer takes him in from the assessor the unenclosed income-tax papers to be filled up, and asks whether, after that ordeal is completed with, he is entitled to enclose the papers to the Commissioners "without placing all his affairs under the inspection of not only the assessor (a neighbouring farmer) and his family, but, through him, of the whole parish?" The assessor of the income is of course the person who must receive its return, otherwise how assess? The ordeal is provoking; but the assessor, as a public officer, is bound to maintain the confidence implied by his vocation, though many of the class will doubtless be tempted from the proper and honourable secrecy. But a man, allowing either his family or the parish to partake of an extorted knowledge of individual circumstances, would be dismissed if the charge were brought home by any government to whom it was proved. The whole affair, however, is fraught with grievance, and full of tyranny and perplexity.

"J. Howell," Nailsea.—The letter is referred to our publisher, who will forward a reply.

"Carus Amicus," from Stockport.—Declined, with thanks.

"Baffer."—We will see what can be done; but all sorts of class interests are proposing similar claims upon our space.

"Solomon Short."—1st question. To the nation.—2nd. Say "spoonsful," it is the accepted plural, although bad enough. "Spoonfuls" is, however, worse; for, although it is not intended that you should take two spoons and fill them, yet you can take two "fuls" of nothing, as "full" is not a noun; but of two "wronges" take that which society admits, as they once did light sovereigns, as current. "A spoon twice full," is a right way of coming at the English; but the apothecaries would swear if they were obliged to write it so; and the public shout "pedantry," if they were obliged to read it so.

"A Cantab."—is enthusiastic, and enthusiasm is generally to be respected, because it bespeaks heart. It should sometimes be guarded against too.

"F. L."—The lines are written in a pious, kindly spirit, and are well meant; but they will not now suit our columns. We wish our fair correspondent a speedy recovery from her illness; and although we do not usually return rejected communications of this class (we receive so many of them), yet we shall, out of courtesy to an invalid, make this instance an exception to our rule. The MS. is left, as requested, at our office.

"L. L. L."—They would be very acceptable, always provided that we have the opportunity of approving, from specimens, of their probable merit. Short notices, or a reference to data, should accompany them.

"Cleon."—Of too purely religious a cast for the columns of a newspaper not exclusively devoted. Our correspondents must not expect replies from us upon occasions when their poetical communications are rejected.

"A Tyro."—We will attend to this correspondent's letter on chess.

"Evertonian."—To the last question, Yes. The first, we have received the letter too late to answer it in this number.

"J. C. S."—Wisebeach, shall be communicated with. The remark was intended to apply to the entire execution after drawing; and this might have been of a character to have obliterated all traces of the original design. At all events, let "J. C. S." select his subject, and send us the specimen offered, and he may be sure of receiving justice at our hands.

"A. B." must return on both sums.

"Edwin."—No room.

Parts I. and II., containing Five Numbers each, stitched in a handsome Wrapper, may be had, price 2s. 6d. each. Part III., containing Four Numbers, price 2s. 6d., will be ready August 13th. Part IV., containing Five Numbers, price 2s. 6d., will be published September 17th; and may be obtained by order of any bookseller or news-agent in the kingdom.



LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1842.

In another column of our paper is recorded the disastrous occurrence of a turn-out of manufacturing labourers in and about Manchester, which, whether it be the "beginning" of many troubles, or only a partial and experimental outburst, must still be regarded with regret and sorrow by wise and thoughtful men. It would appear that the sudden and turbulent display of congregated thousands, leaving their daily employment—marching upon mills, forcing willing and unwilling alike to join them, and, in a moment, paralysing the whole activity of the natural enterprise of their neighbourhood—has arisen, in the first instance, from a reduction of wages in one quarter, given almost without notice, and taken by the men as the omen of a general intention on the part of the masters everywhere else. To this conclusion they leaped, perhaps with some reason to believe their conviction true; and at once, with a desperate determination of purpose, they gather in half-starved thousands, resolve to abjure work unless they can have "a fair day's pay for a fair day's labour," and partly with riot, partly with invective, partly with threat, plunge the sober population into fear, and create anxieties, natural to these troublous times, from one end to the other of the land.

Sober men soon see that there is nothing very critical in the mere outbreak. Commercial feeling is little shaken, the strength of the authorities is relied on, and a belief is soon engendered that, if the wretched labourers are in the right, the will be both relieved and redressed. It is in the nature of English feeling and the character of the community to work out this result; but, in the present crisis of affairs, there is another aspect in which this sad outbreak is regarded.

Here it is. Have the master manufacturers, or any of them, purposely reduced wages in their impoverished districts, to try the patience of suffering human nature almost beyond endurance, and so seek to verify in riot the predictions of the Anti-Corn-Law League? And, moreover, have they selected the tempting crisis of the session's close to awaken terrors for the recess, and frighten ministers and legislators and the country into the dread that this first tumult is only the beginning of many that may end in blood? If this be the case, then, indeed, we abhor the creatures who could shadow such a guilt upon the world; and then, also, are we sure that its detection would assuredly avert its consequences from all but themselves—from their deluded victims as well as from the country, which, for the basest triumph of a party spirit, they would set in flames.

But if, on the other hand, these outbreaks are the result of the saddest poverty of the people quickened by more pinching depressions of decaying trade, then, indeed, although we deprecate their open turbulence, and know that the law will put them down, do we pity them with heartfelt commiseration, and urge the whole stream of Christian sympathy in their behalf. Then would we unite charity with justice to offer them relief and redress.

We refer our readers to the paper entitled "Close of the Session," on our first page, for the purpose, not of correcting any error which it contains (for it was written when its statements were correct, but rather to add to its present intelligence what has since transpired to alter one of its important features. The technicality of our printing arrangements will only admit of our doing this here; and we are glad that the casualty is of a nature upon which we may congratulate both ourselves and the country. The subject we allude to is the "Insolvent Debtors' Bill," about which there was a general impression that it was burked by influence in the Commons, and that it would not see its way into a law. The Minister, however, has behaved honestly with respect to it: it has been committed; the Lords, who were all along sincere, waited for it—received and accepted it with its amendments—and, with her Majesty's sanction, it is the law of the land. This is a happy result of legislation, and well compensates for any regret which we had reason to feel and express with regard to it on our first page.

A Bribery Bill and a Slave-trade Suppression Bill have also passed into law; though neither are such extensive measures as we have been prompt to advocate.

There are two cases that have attracted public notice during the week, and connected with the administration of domestic justice, which have provoked our unqualified disgust. The first is that of a man of fortune who, probably thinking that wealth crowned libertinism with impunity, attempted a felonious assault upon an unoffending servant-girl. The particulars are too many for detail; but it would seem that the girl's virtue and courage were triumphant; and then the result of a very properly-instituted and fairly-conducted prosecution was the conviction of the rich offender, and his sentence to a three months' imprisonment—little enough for his enormity, but sufficient to put him out of society nevertheless. His brother makes interest for him, however, and the Home-office commutes his sentence to a fine of thirty pounds, which he pays, and is exempt. He continues to reside in his old apartments, which the injured servant is obliged in consequence (notwithstanding the willingness of her master and mistress to retain) to leave; and, what with her law expenses, and her loss of place, is a greater sufferer than if she had never had the honourable courage to seek for justice at all. The plea for letting off the rich gentleman appears, upon investigation, to rest upon the opinion of Mr. Sergeant Adams, who tried him, that he might not have intended the act of felony, but only have been guilty of the brutal assault of beating and ill-treating a young female. In either case he deserved his three months; but the whole affair is monstrous, because it is clear that his riches get him off. Had he been a poor brute instead of a wealthy one he would certainly have trod the mill, even though Mr. Sergeant Adams, in the course of prison inspection, should have caught him in the act. Fie, fie, fie!

And fie again for case the second, which involves the sagacious justice of Mr. Combe, of Clerkenwell. Mr. Rawlinson last week, Mr. Combe this. Three young "sparks of night"—medicals by profession, knocker-hunters at their more easy leisure, and disorderly disturbers of "those who would fain rest"—play some disreputable pranks up and down, get into the station-house—are brought before Mr. Combe to further disgrace themselves by assuming an alias, and pretending to the calling of drapers' apprentices—a class whom poverty generally keeps more respectable than the conduct of these knights of the lance proclaimed them to be. But Mr. Combe soon discovered that the young impostors were pulse-feelers, and not yard-measurements, and then he began to feel the pulse of the case. He censured them on the disgrace of their proceedings—told them they ought to be severely dealt with—added that he believed they had wealthy friends outside—and his consequent conviction that a fine of five pounds (the highest he could inflict) would not be felt by them at all.

The common ergo of all this is, that he should have "given them fourteen days;" but Mr. Combe took the view of a more ministerial logician. He repeated his belief that a fine would not punish them—confirmed his suspicions through the policemen, that they had respectable friends outside—and then, BECAUSE five pounds would not be felt by them at all, he sent them to be mulcted in the penalty of only three!

Was ever such justice, was ever such reasoning, as this? And yet, Heaven help the poor man who shall kick up midnight disturbances and steal knockers!

## BEERSSELLERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.

On Thursday the Beersellers of the metropolis celebrated their seventh anniversary of the formation of their society, at the High-bury Barn Tavern, when nearly a thousand persons sat down to dinner, Mr. Robinson, one of the trustees, was, in the absence of Mr. Warburton, who had promised to attend, called to the chair. An excellent musical band was in attendance, and Messrs. Pyne, Edney, and Fry, the celebrated vocalists, contributed much to the entertainment of the evening. After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Penny proposed the health of Lord Montague, the patron of the society and friend of the trade, which was warmly received. Mr. Bishop, the secretary, then rose to propose prosperity to the institution, and in doing so, gave a history of the progress of the institution since its first establishment, showing that the most dishearten-

ing obstacles had been overcome by unanimity and perseverance. This gentleman, who is highly esteemed by the trade for his efficient and business-like services, exhibited several trophies, in the shape of silver plate of most chaste and elegant workmanship, which had been presented to him by the Beersellers of the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom, at various intervals of his public life, as a testimony of their esteem and gratitude. The ladies, the press, and several other toasts were then given and responded to, after which the company broke up to indulge in the various pastimes which the extensive grounds attached to the tavern afford. At dusk the votaries of Terpsichore presented themselves in the ball-room, where the exhilarating dance was persevered in until an early hour in the morning. The wines were well iced, but we regret to say that this was their only redeeming quality. Our reporter was requested by the toast-master to state that his name is Wheeler. He did his business very creditably, although the company were sometimes disinclined to attend his bowl.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY.—This morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, attended divine service in Cumberland Lodge Chapel. The Rev. H. Cooper officiated. There were also present Lady Jocelyn, Colonel Wylde, and Colonel Buckley. The royal party, after lunching at Cumberland Lodge, returned to the Castle at half-past two o'clock. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, with the usual attendants, honoured the grand promenade on the terrace in the afternoon. Both military bands were in attendance. The company was highly fashionable.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, took their usual morning walk.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Saxe Coburg, and attended by Colonel Wylde, Baron Brandenstein, and Mr. G. E. Anson, went to Virginia Water rabbit shooting.

In the afternoon her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, drove to Cliefden in a carriage and four.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, La Marquise d'Harcourt, and Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, and Sir G. Couper, joined the royal dinner party in the evening, when the band of the 15th Foot was in attendance.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with his brother, Prince Ernest of Saxe Coburg, and Mr. G. L. Anson, have bathed in the river Thames during the past week. A most delightful and picturesque spot, and perfectly private, near the Weir, and a short distance below Windsor Bridge, has been appropriated for the exclusive use of the Prince and his Royal Highness's illustrious friends. A small marquee has been erected upon the beautifully arranged enclosure, which has been tastefully planted with shrubs and evergreens, from which the water is very deep, and generally clear, with an excellent bottom.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—On Saturday last the nuptials of Lord Walsingham and Miss Augusta Louisa Russell, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart., were solemnized at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families. The Hon. and Rev. F. Grey officiated at the ceremony. The marriage of Mr. Evelyn P. Shirely, M.P. for Monaghan, and Miss Lechmere, daughter of Mr. H. Lechmere, and granddaughter of Sir Anthony Lechmere, Bart., was celebrated last week, at Hanley Church, Worcestershire. On Monday the Hon. Charles Howard, M.P., son of the Earl of Carlisle, was united in wedlock to Miss Parke, daughter of Baron Parke, of the Court of Exchequer. The marriage was strictly private. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom set off for the Duke of Sutherland's villa, Roehampton, where they intend spending the honeymoon. It has this week been promulgated that Lord Prudhoe, the only brother of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, is about to be married to the eldest daughter of Earl Grosvenor, and granddaughter of the Marquis of Westminster. The bride elect is 22 years of age, and his lordship was born in 1792. The nuptials are expected to take place in the course of a fortnight.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Although it has been generally rumoured that it is the intention of the Duchess of Kent to proceed to the Continent, and to remain there during the whole of the autumn, it is expected that the projected journey of the Duchess will be postponed, or that at all events her royal highness will not proceed further than Brussels, there to remain upon a short visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians. It is stated that her royal highness has come to this determination at the especial desire of her Majesty, who is anxious that her illustrious parent should not be absent from England for so lengthened a period as had originally been contemplated. Her Majesty is also desirous that the Duchess of Kent should be in England upon the anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which is to be celebrated at Windsor Castle with great splendour. A grand banquet will be given upon the auspicious occasion, to which a very illustrious and distinguished party have been invited. His royal highness will enter the 24th year of his age on Friday, the 26th instant.

A Madrid journal states that the Queen of Spain has sent four beautiful horses as a present to the Queen of England.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, attended by Lady Jocelyn, Colonel Buckley, and Colonel Wylde, left the Castle shortly before one o'clock and proceeded to Kew, where they arrived at ten minutes past two o'clock. His royal highness the Duke of Cambridge received her Majesty and the illustrious party at the entrance to his royal highness's residence. A royal salute was immediately fired from Kew-green, and the royal standard was hoisted on the church. A *déjeûné* was served to the royal visitors in the dining-room, after which the whole of the party walked into the Botanic Garden. Her Majesty and suite returned to the Castle at six o'clock. Her royal highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, and Major-General and Lady Isabella Wemyss, joined the royal dinner party in the evening.

On Monday last, his royal highness Prince Albert, and his brother, Prince Ernest, shot over the royal preserves in the Great Park, near the Norfolk Farm, and killed no less than one hundred



and forty rabbits in two hours. Prince Albert, having the best position, killed the greater number; but his brother, who is a first-rate shot, killed one of his rabbits, which proved, on stepping over the ground, to be upwards of eighty yards distance.

**WILL OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.**—It was our intention to have laid before our readers a copy of the various codicils executed at different times by the late Marquis of Hertford; but the terms made use of by the defunct, in speaking of certain individuals, will not allow us even to lay an abstract before our readers. In one case, for instance, the marquis, speaking of two persons, says—"Aware of the infamy of the character of one of them, he wishes the other to be as little in the power of that person as possible, and regulates certain payments, in order that the one person may have no occasion to shorten the life of the other." In the will his lordship gives a bust and writing-box of King Charles, among other things, to his wife; and a picture by Vandyke, of himself, as pairs to George the Fourth. £5000 to each of his executors, to purchase something in remembrance of him. They are, for the most part, munificently remembered by him in codicils.

**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.**—The Queen Dowager, who arrived on a visit to Earl Howe, at Gopsall Hall, on Saturday, from Bushy Park, took her departure, with several members of her court, for Burghley Hall, near Stamford, on Monday, to honour the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter by a visit. The royal route was by Desford, Leicester, and Uffington, where relays of horses were provided to convey her Majesty and suite to Stamford. Stamford, throughout the day, displayed no ordinary scene of bustle and gaiety, extensive preparations having been completed to receive her Majesty with all the respect and honour to which that charitable and truly virtuous ornament of royalty is so justly entitled; and, considering the shortness of the notice, the loyal and worthy inhabitants of that populous borough achieved more than could reasonably be expected. It may be interesting to observe, that Stamford has on many occasions been honoured by the visits of royalty, the "royal progresses of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I., being recorded with considerable minuteness by chroniclers of their respective reigns. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her suite reached the hall shortly before five o'clock, and alighted at the principal entrance, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter being in waiting to receive their illustrious guest. The Earl and Countess of Brownlow, Earl of Beverley, Lord Thomas and Lady Sophia Cecil, Sir Horace Seymour, and Dowager Lady Clinton, Hon. Captain and Mrs. Spencer, Lord Clinton, &c., were likewise in attendance to meet her Majesty. The royal standard was instantly hoisted. The dinner was served up in the spacious and magnificent banquetting-hall. It has a noble arched roof of oak, springing from brackets, similar to those at Westminster Hall and the Parliament House at Edinburgh. It has been supposed to be more ancient than the other parts of the mansion, but there is nothing in the style to warrant the supposition. At the south end the hall is lighted by a beautiful Gothic painted window, with the family arms emblazoned. Within the last few years this refectory has been entirely repaired and beautified by the present noble marquis. Covers were laid for thirty-two. The christening of the infant son of the Marquis and Marchioness was appointed to take place on Wednesday.

**WINDSOR, WEDNESDAY.**—This morning her Majesty, his royal highness Prince Albert, and the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg, took their usual walking exercise. In the afternoon the Prince drove the Queen out in a pony phaeton, attended as usual. Her royal highness the Duchess of Kent and Lady C. Dundas joined the royal dinner party in the evening. The band of the 15th Foot was in attendance at the Castle. A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Ripon, Lord Fitzgerald, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbull. The council sat two hours.

#### PROVINCIAL.

A correspondent of the *Times* says that a Conservative festival will be held in the grounds of Nottingham Castle, on Thursday the 25th inst., to celebrate the triumphant election of Mr. Walter.

**SOUTHAMPTON ELECTION.**—The Conservative candidates, Messrs. Mildmay and Hope, have been returned for this borough, the number, at the final close of the poll, on Monday, being—

Mildmay	685
Hope	682
Nugent	535
Thompson	532

Majority for Mildmay ..... 150  
Hope ..... 147

Lord Nugent and Mr. Thompson addressed the electors from the window of their committee-room after the poll had closed, and thanked them for the support they had received in that contest. Mr. Thompson said it was intended to institute a most rigid inquiry into the conduct of that election on the part of their opponents. Messrs. Mildmay and Hope also addressed their supporters from the balcony of the Dolphin.

At the nomination which took place on the previous Saturday, the most opprobrious epithets were applied to Lord Nugent by several of the Conservative candidates' friends, and the following correspondence will show the result to which this kind of conduct was likely to lead. Immediately on the close of the poll the following letter was delivered by Sir John Easthope to Mr. Le Feuvre:—

"Southampton, August 8, 1842.

"Sir—The election being now concluded, I recur to certain offensive words used by you, on Saturday last, in the hall, on the occasion of the nomination of the candidates. Nothing remains to me but to require an immediate retraction of those words as applied to me. This will be delivered to you by Sir John Easthope, who has been good enough to undertake to receive your answer.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, NUGENT.—To W. J. Le Feuvre, Esq."

After the receipt of the foregoing letter, Mr. Le Feuvre deputed Mr. Coxwell to meet Sir John Easthope, and the following declaration was the result:—

"Southampton, August 8, 1842.

"Mr. Le Feuvre retracts all and every the offensive words which he admits to have used with reference to Lord Nugent, and expresses his regret for having applied those words to him.

"JOHN EASTHOPE.

"EDWARD COXWELL."

After this admission and retraction, Sir John Easthope, on behalf of Lord Nugent, states that he (Lord Nugent) did not charge Mr. Le Feuvre with having committed bribery. He read from the record of Parliament the words which therein state that Mr. Le Feuvre retained £200, and further added that "he hoped Mr. Le Feuvre was not using it now," by which expression he intended nothing personally offensive to Mr. Le Feuvre.

"JOHN EASTHOPE.

"EDWARD COXWELL."

"Lord Nugent to be at liberty to use the contents of this paper.

"J. E.

"E. C."

We observe that our morning contemporaries style this "an affair of honour!"

The statue which is to be erected in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, to the memory of Dr. Butler, the late Bishop of Lichfield, was left untouched at the death of Sir Francis Chantrey, to whom the commission for its execution had originally been given. It has now been assigned to Mr. Bailey; the committee having wisely trusted to their taste, without allowing their decision to be founded on the force of public competition.

Van Amburgh had one of his fingers bitten off on Tuesday last, at Falmouth, by the lion. He could not perform the following day. Let him beware of his head. This extraordinary man has experienced the greatest success throughout Cornwall, in Penzance alone upwards of £400 were taken at two performances. His progress in the west has literally been a march of triumph.—*North Devon Journal.*

**SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 8.**—This morning 75 heifers, of from two to four years old, were landed at our quay from Morlaix, in France. They are very small, and much inferior to the Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney cattle so largely imported here. They come in under the new duty. The owner was with them, and although the price was asked he did not sell a head this day, wishing to dispose of the whole in one lot.

**SUSPECTED MURDER AND PARRICIDE.**—A most revolting and atrocious case of parricide or homicide took place late on Saturday night, within three miles of this city. It appears that a family of three individuals, namely, James Paterson, carter at Hailes Quarry, Robert Paterson, his son, and Janet Paterson, the wife of James and mother of Robert, left Edinburgh for their home about 11 o'clock, and that they were, particularly the female, considerably intoxicated. When near Slateford toll the female, it appears, had been either unable to proceed, or some quarrel had ensued among them; but it is stated by one or more persons who came up to them, that Robert Paterson the son, dragged his mother for some distance along the road, kicking her repeatedly with his feet, and using language in reference to her which we should be afraid to repeat. The father, it appears, was a passive spectator of this brutal and unnatural conduct. Two men, who had come up to the party, found the woman lying dead, and assisted to convey her to the toll-house. They afterwards returned to Edinburgh and gave information to the police, when some officers were despatched, who took the two male Patersons into custody at their house, both seemingly unconscious of, or indifferent about, the dreadful event. Mr. Tait, surgeon of police, went out to Hailes about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, examined the body of the deceased, and gave a summary report. The case is now undergoing judicial investigation.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

**SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.**—An incident of an extraordinary nature took place lately in the parish of Golspie, in Sutherlandshire. The wife of a shoemaker had been, for a considerable time, lying ill of a fever, but was gradually recovering. She, however, suddenly relapsed, and as her husband and friends supposed, she died on the second day after her relapse, about two o'clock in the afternoon. The usual formalities of stretching and laying out the body were adopted, and her husband procured money from his employers, and ordered mourning for his family. Next day, about 12 o'clock, as the joiner was taking measure of her coffin, she gave a sneeze, and otherwise made a stir with her body. On taking off the grave-clothes she looked up in a wild manner, and made a motion with her hand, as if she wanted something to eat. A few cordials were administered to her. She was then put to bed, and enjoyed a good sound sleep. She has since gradually recovered, and is now quite out of danger.—*Inverness Courier.*

#### FROM OUR LATE EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

The Queen, with that delicacy of feeling which has ever distinguished her Majesty, has had no musical performances at the Castle, since the death of the Duke of Orleans, until Thursday evening (the funeral ceremony having then taken place), when the band of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards performed during dinner, and her Majesty's private band was in attendance.

The Queen Dowager has presented £100 to the St. Pancras Churches Building Fund.

The Queen Dowager takes her departure to-day (Saturday), for Gopsall, the seat of Earl Howe, in Leicestershire. On Monday her Majesty leaves Gopsall for Burghley House, near Stamford, in Northamptonshire, to honour the noble owner with a visit. The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, and a highly distinguished circle, are invited to meet the illustrious visitor. It is her Majesty's intention to remain at Burghley until Thursday, and will then return to Earl Howe's.

Captain Lewis, of the Peninsular steam-packet, Montrose, and Lieut. Fraser, Admiralty Agent, arrived by special train from Southampton, at 10 minutes past two, p.m., this day (Saturday), with important despatches from Lisbon to the Foreign Office.

The Right Hon. Lord Walsingham was married, this morning, to Augusta Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart., of Thirkley Park, Yorkshire.

**PORTSMOUTH, Friday.**—There is now no doubt that it is the intention of her Majesty to proceed to sea before the summer is over. Orders have come down to get the royal barges in readiness, and to expedite the necessary fitting up of the Royal George yacht, so that it may be in readiness to receive her Majesty at the shortest notice.

**MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.**—Thursday, at Norwood Church, the Earl of Cornwallis was married to Miss Julia Bacon, daughter of Mr. T. Bacon, of Redlands, near Reading, Berkshire.—On Wednesday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Templemore conducted to the hymeneal altar Miss Paget, niece of the Marquis of Anglesey.

**LONDON BRIDGE.**—In consequence of the partial repairs which the carriage road of this bridge is about to undergo, the following notice was yesterday issued by the Lord Mayor:—"Notice is hereby given, that on and after Monday, the 15th day of August instant, no carriage, cart, waggon, or other vehicle, will be allowed to pass over London-bridge into the City.—By order of the Lord Mayor."

**THE FIRST DAY OF OYSTERS.**—The sale of oysters for the season commenced on Thursday, according to annual custom. The supply was abundant, the quality remarkably good, and the demand for this much prized luxury unprecedented. There were 50 sail of vessels at Billingsgate in the morning, 30 of which arrived during the previous night. At 6 o'clock, and not 12, as was at first determined, the batches were opened, and a tremendous rush took place, and there was much competition among the vendors to obtain the first supply. Not less than 15,000 persons attended the market during the day, and the amount expended in the purchase of oysters the first day was not less than £7000. The supply at Hungerford Market, as compared with Billingsgate, was considerable, but the oysters there realized about the same prices.

The match with the gentlemen of England against the gentlemen of Kent began shortly after the above match had terminated; and when the game ceased for the day, Kent, which first took the bat, had effected a score of 161 at the price of 8 wickets. Messrs. Fagge, Jenner, and Baldock, have yet their wickets to go down.

**EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.**—About six o'clock on Thursday evening, as an elderly female was crossing the end of Lisle-street, Leicester-square, she was knocked down by a cab, and a wheel of the vehicle passed over her neck. Several persons instantly ran to her assistance, and conveyed her to the shop of a surgeon,

when, strange to say, on examination, her neck, with the exception of some slight bruises, was found to have escaped injury, and she was shortly afterwards enabled to return home.

**DISTURBANCE NEAR GLASGOW.**—We are sorry to learn that the colliers in the neighbourhood of Glasgow have nearly all turned out for higher wages. They are holding large public meetings, to which they generally go armed with sticks. Their proceedings created much alarm in Glasgow and the vicinity on Tuesday and Wednesday.

**DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—Mr. Lovegrove, the proprietor of the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich, and of the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, left his home to accompany a relative over the heath, at about nine o'clock on Thursday evening. He had passed along the upper wall of Greenwich-park, from the top of Maize-hill, and there parted with his friend. When he reached the cross-roads near Vanburgh-fields, it had become so dark that he did not perceive two men who had been following him. They carefully watched an opportunity, and springing from behind, threw him on his back with a violent blow on the head. He cried out "Murder," which one of the men in a glazed hat partly stifled by gripping his throat. The other villain ripped up his clothes from top to bottom, dragged a valuable gold watch and guard from his neck (breaking the latter), taking his cravat and whatever else they could find. By this time he had become so insensible that the thieves, having secured their booty, were content to escape. Mr. Lovegrove's recollection only serves to describe the robbers' dress as something like that worn by sailors. The police, under Mr. Mallalieu, are taking the most active measures to discover the retreat of the criminals.

Friday night a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. R. H. North, coal and coke merchant, No. 36, Silver-street, Golden-square. The fire was extinguished in about two hours, but not before considerable damage was sustained.

**ELECTION OF M. SAUZET.**—Paris, Aug. 5.—M. Sauzet has been elected President of the Chamber. Before the first scrutiny the numbers were:—Sauzet, 210; Odillon Barrot, 131; Dufaure, 39; Dupin, 16; Berryer, 3. No candidate having the "absolute majority" required, a second scrutiny was proceeded with, when the ministerial candidate was elected by a majority of 25. This first defeat of the opposition is regarded in Paris as of considerable importance.

Several cases of furious driving of omnibuses were brought before the magistrates, at Clerkenwell, on Thursday, and fines inflicted. The dangers arising from the practice are, however, now becoming so common, that the magistrate stated he should in future commit to the House of Correction, with hard labour, as the Act empowered him to do.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Morning.

**HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FROM WINDSOR, AND ARRIVAL IN TOWN BY THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—WINDSOR, Thursday.—Her Majesty left the Castle this afternoon a few minutes before 1 o'clock, in an open carriage and four, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, for the Great Western Railway Station at Slough. In the carriage with the Queen were his royal highness Prince Albert and their serene highnesses the hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.

At the Slough station extensive preparations were made for the Queen's accommodation and reception, by Mr. Howell. That portion of the platform leading from the elegantly furnished apartment (appropriated exclusively to the use of the Royal family) to the state-carriage, was covered with crimson carpet, on each side of which was tastefully arranged a beautiful collection of plants and flowering shrubs.

The Queen, upon her arrival, was handed into the centre compartment of the state-carriage by his royal highness Prince Albert.

The Royal train left the station at 7 minutes past 1 o'clock, and arrived at Paddington at 35 minutes past, performing the distance in 28 minutes. The engine, the *Proserpine*, which was decorated with flags, was conducted by Mr. Brunel, the engineer in chief to the company, with whom was Mr. Gooch, the chief superintendent of the carriage department.

The Queen and Prince Albert, and the hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, arrived in Buckingham Palace in an open carriage and four, escorted by a party of Hussars, at 10 minutes before 2 o'clock.

The Queen held a Privy Council at half-past 3 o'clock. It was attended by his royal highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Duke of Wellington, the Secretaries of State for the Home and Foreign Departments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Control, the Secretary at War, the Paymaster of the Forces, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse.

The Queen's speech on closing the session of Parliament this day was arranged and agreed upon.

#### HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.—PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,  
"The state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

"I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the whole course of a long and most laborious session.

"You have had under your consideration measures of the greatest importance connected with the financial and commercial interests of the country, calculated to maintain the public credit, to improve the national resources, and, by extending trade, and stimulating the demand for labour, to promote the general and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects.

"Although measures of this description have necessarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the same time effected great improvements in several branches of jurisprudence, and in laws connected with the administration of domestic affairs.

"I return you my especial acknowledgments for the renewed proof which you afforded me of your loyalty and affectionate attachment by your ready and unanimous concurrence in an act for the increased security and protection of my person.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"Although I have deeply to lament the reverses which have befallen a division of the army to the westward of the Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad, crowned by a decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved the courage and discipline of the European and native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
"The liberality with which you have granted the Supplies to meet the exigencies of the public service demands my warm acknowledgments.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,  
"You will concur with me in the expression of humble gratitude to Almighty God for the favourable season which His bounty has vouchsafed to us, and for the prospects of a harvest more abundant than those of recent years.

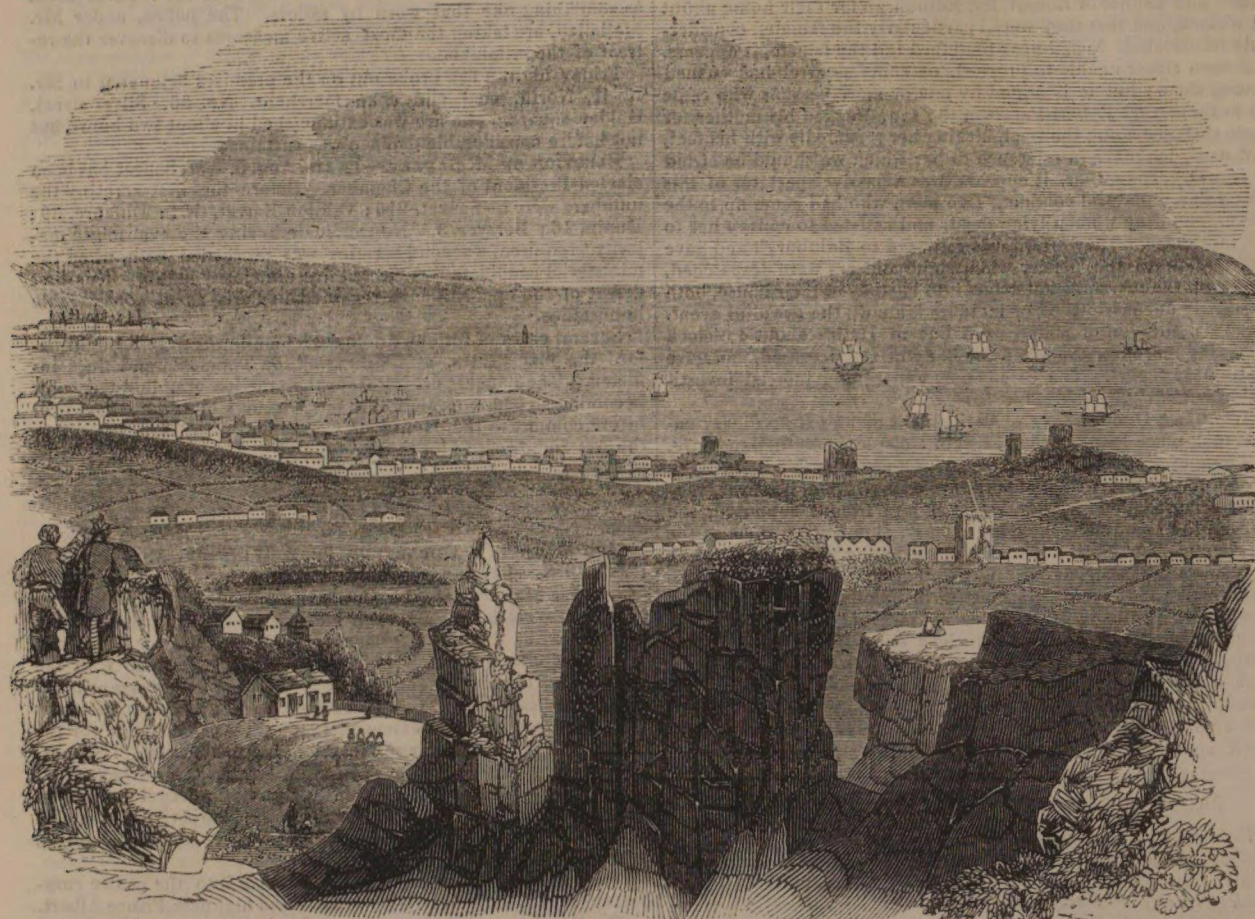
"There are, I trust, indications of gradual recovery from that depression which has affected many branches of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large classes of my people to privations and sufferings, which have caused me the deepest concern.

"You will, I am confident, be actuated on your return to your several counties by the same enlightened zeal for the public interest which you have manifested during the discharge of your parliamentary duties, and will do your utmost to encourage, by your example and active exertions, that spirit of order and submission to the law, which is essential to the public happiness, and without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry, and no advance in the career of social improvement."



On a sweltering day like that on which we write, we know no scene more refreshing to contemplate, than that the faithful representation of which is lying before us. The Bay of Dublin, in richness and variety of scenery, can compare with any other in the known world; indeed, with the exception of the Bay of Naples and that of Trincomalee, it is said to be the finest in the world. We are not competent to pursue a comparison between the bays; but we can freely and with all our heart admit, that we never desire to see any combination of land and water presenting more attractive features than Dublin Bay. Let us stretch ourselves upon the grass, under the shade of one of those bold granite rocks (Killiney) that form the foreground of our picture. These rocks overlook Dalkey, where you see that row of houses immediately beneath. The ruins of a castle form the nucleus of a small village, and many beautiful villas stud the ground, which stretches away from Dalkey to the left as far as Kingstown. Indeed, a more delightful bit of suburban scenery it would be impossible to find, than that which the eye wanders over from Donnybrook to Dalkey. From the elevated position we occupy on Killiney-hill, we look down upon this scene; from yonder wall, which intersects the inner and shallow portion of the bay, can this beautiful scenery be seen to most advantage. At the entrance of the bay the promontory of Howth lies at your right-hand, and Killiney to the left. From these points, lying at a distance of nearly seven miles from each other, the bay sweeps inward in a half-elliptical shape, to the extent of about six miles. The shore at the head of the bay, where

the Liffey, Tolka, and Dodder rivers discharge themselves, is low; toward Blackrock it becomes more elevated; and beyond Kingstown, which is seen at the extreme left of our picture, it assumes a bold and lofty aspect. As a harbour, Dublin Bay has but few pretensions: were it not for artificial means, provided at an immense expense, the *embouchure* of the Liffey would be effectually choked up. The sand-banks on each side are called the North and South Bulls respectively. To protect the Liffey from the sands of the South Bull, a mound of gravel, thrown up between double stone walls, was commenced about a century ago; it terminated, after being carried to an extent of about 8000 feet, in a packet-station, called the Pigeon-house, now used as a depot for military stores. The wall has since been prolonged to a considerable extent, and a lighthouse crowns its extremity. The insecurity and insufficiency of Dublin Bay as a harbour are amply compensated for, by the noble harbour of refuge at Kingstown. In this harbour we saw the *Inconstant*, a 36-gun frigate, and a great beauty she is, riding; and here also we saw, first and last, the ill-fated President. In less than four-and-twenty hours, and for less than £4, the Londoner may visit the metropolis of Ireland. The lover of nature will gladly linger amongst, and unwillingly leave, the exquisite localities in the vicinity of that city. Dear Dublin Bay! we shall not soon forget you, or the blue-eyed and bright-haired boy who was our companion when wandering through the green fields that border the village of Dalkey. May Heaven guard him on whatever hill-side his light steps are wandering!



DUBLIN BAY.



THE LITTLE HORSE FROM JAVA.

We here present to our readers a portrait of the little horse presented to her Majesty from Java, and the arrival of which was described in a short paragraph in the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. As the young Princess Royal has already commenced taking her pony airings, we may presume that this rare little Lilliputian of a palfrey will soon become one of the "pets of the palace."

**TRIP TO FRANCE.**—Mr. Green is now with us, and making all the necessary arrangements for his aerial flight. Should the wind be in the north direction, Mr. Green will be fully prepared to visit the coast of France. Report is ripe that he will be accompanied by several persons, and a lady is spoken of as forming one of the number.—*Somerset County Gazette*.

**WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—On Monday the sale at the Centenary Hall was resumed, when the tables were covered with a fresh supply of useful and ornamental articles, together with most interesting additions to the specimens of natural history, and of the manufactures and skill of the barbarian or half-savage nations, amongst which the widely-spread influence of this Society prevails. The chased rings and necklaces from Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, which through the Society was first opened to British enterprise, were particularly striking, from the state to which that formidable race has brought the art of working in gold.

**CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.**—On Friday evening last the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, A.M., the vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, delivered a most eloquent and excellent lecture "on the history and antiquities of the hall," in the spacious and beauti-

fully fitted-up lecture and concert-room in the above ancient building, which has been taken possession of by the committee of management of the Metropolitan Literary and Scientific Institution.

We understand a separation has taken place between a wealthy knight at the West-end and his lady, who is some 30 years younger than himself. She is the youngest daughter of a highly-respectable clergyman in the south of Ireland, lately deceased, and the niece of a well-known public character in that country. Our reason for noticing this is to prevent any rumours detrimental to the lady's character, as the step is taken with the concurrence of mutual friends, unattended with misconduct on either side.—*Morning Paper*.

**THE POTTERIES.—ATTACK BY THE COLLIERIES.—TUNSTALL, Sunday evening.**—We have had rather a formidable and unexpected attack here last night. Some colliers were taken up for begging, and the colliers at Longton having been apprised of their arrest, came into the town of Burslem late at night, and there being no soldiers in the place, they commenced a furious attack upon the lock-up, and took out the men who were in confinement. They then attacked several respectable private houses, and demolished the windows; after which they proceeded to the Town-hall, and played the deuce with that building, smashing all the windows, and destroying a most valuable public clock. They also attacked the house of the sergeant of police, and riddled his premises, not leaving a pane of glass or a whole shutter. The soldiers did not arrive until three o'clock in the morning, from Newcastle, by which time the rioters had decamped, and have not yet been arrested. I have not been able to ascertain the names of the parties who own the houses which have been attacked, but I believe very many have suffered. The proprietor of the George Inn, I am told, has suffered very considerably by the damage done to his house and furniture; it is said £100 will not replace it. The magistrates are, no doubt, actively engaged looking after the offenders, and troops will be placed immediately at the discretion of the magistrates. The turn-out in South Staffordshire is yet unsettled, and numbers have been added to the discontented. A great number of meetings are to be held to-morrow in various parts of the district. I am told that the masters have, in many places, drawn up their horses out of the pits, and are resolved to stand out against the repeated demands. The men are begging in large parties in various places.

**STRIKE OF SHIP CARPENTERS ON THE TYNE.**—Last week nearly 200 men employed in the ship-building yards on the Tyne left their work in consequence of an attempt made by the master builders to reduce their wages. Up to the present time they have been paid at the rate of 24s. per week; they are now offered at the rate of 21s. The men are willing to engage for the latter sum with full work, but state that their time has been so short; that with four shillings per day they are only able to earn a bare maintenance. The employers have advertised for 150 men at the stipulated wages, and as there are not less than 700 shipwrights out of employ in Shields (South and North) and Sunderland—the business in the latter town being almost entirely stopped—there can be no doubt the requisite number of hands will soon be obtained. Up to Saturday not the least disturbance had taken place, although, of course, considerable excitement prevailed in that district on the subject.

## THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. VI.



THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS, CHARTERHOUSE.

This is one out of the number of those places of worship which have lately sprung up under the auspices of the Metropolis Churches Fund. It is built on the site of a spacious piece of ground which was lately given, as a special benefaction, by the governors of the Charterhouse to that fund, and is capable of containing from 1200 to 1500 persons. The structure is of a chaste and elegant description, built in the old Norman style, from the designs of Mr. Edward Blore, the architect. The total cost incurred in its erection is £5560, and the person appointed to officiate is the Rev. Mr. James. It takes in the neighbouring parishes of St. Botolph and St. Luke, Middlesex, and portions of other districts, which contain upwards of 6000 people. It is intended to set apart a particular pew, or section of pews, for the use of the Charterhouse body, who are expected to be present at the ceremony of consecration, which will be performed by his Grace the Bishop of London, on Saturday (this day), the birthday of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. In addition to the church of St. Thomas, Charterhouse, there have also been erected twenty-eight other churches in various parts of the metropolis. Active arrangements, we understand, are likewise in progress for the erection and endowment of thirty-seven more, and considerable assistance has been offered for the immediate commencement of ten others. Some of these belong exclusively to the Bethnal-green district, but the majority of them are scattered indiscriminately over various parts of the metropolis.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE HEMLOCK STONE,  
BRAMCOTE HILLS.

Here is a prominent object in the landscape, which attracts the eye of the tourist between the Bramcote hills. It has an eccentric form, rude, rocky, and picturesque; and affording evidence of one of the pleasant freaks of nature or of time, and thrusting itself upon our notice much as does a man with giantude of height and limb, when he worms along before us in the streets. There is nothing about him very beautiful or interesting, but you look at him in spite of yourself. So with this Hemlock-stone, which is a mass of rock rising upward from the soil to an eminence of thirty feet (as tall as any three giants, to say the most of them), and growing at the summit, its one solitary sprig of foliage, the single friend of its bleak and bare bosom, and, as it would appear, not over green in its affections. The cold weather-beating of a few more winters will, doubtless, wear away and alter the features both of rock and shrub. The material of the Hemlock-stone is of the same material as that of the adjoining hills, and Doctor Stukeley's opinion is, that it is the remnant of a quarry, the stone of which has been dug or cut from around it. If the doctor is right, our previous interesting conception about time or nature is very handsomely overturned; but it is still not the less a feature of remark in the landscape, in which it preserves its singularity.





THE SUN FIRE OFFICE, CITY.

In presenting this noble edifice to the admiration of our readers we do not enter upon the purpose of the institution to which it belongs, but confine ourselves to such a description of the exterior as will serve to illustrate our beautiful engraving. The area of the plan is so irregular, as hardly to admit of a right angle in any part; and the utmost skill of the architect is demanded, to conceal a defect of such architectural consequence to accuracy in every feature of the arrangement.

The importance of the situation is equalled in extent by that of the frontage, which presents in the aggregate upwards of 150 feet, by 56 feet in altitude; 46 openings (doors and windows) were demanded by the arrangement, a number and extent not easily accommodated to grace and variety. These are, however, sufficiently displayed in the disposition of the fronts, and the eye is gratified with variety, while the judgment is persuaded of the solidity which reigns throughout.

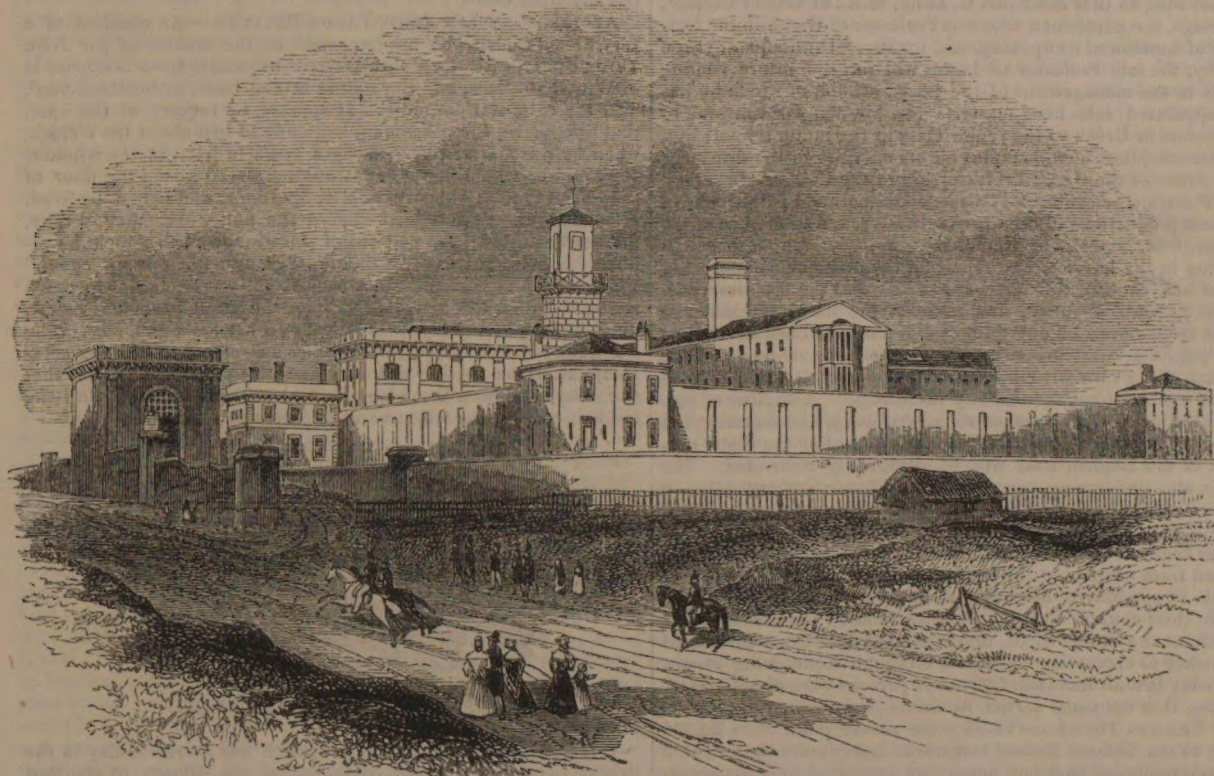
The building describes its purpose: the ground and first floors are obviously the official portions of the institution; the second and third floors display the accommodation handsomely provided for the resident managers, both included within the columnar division of the elevation; which completing the always happy

division of three, which the four ranges of windows (otherwise disposed) rendered difficult if not impossible.

The style reminds us of the Italian palaces frequently seen in Venice, Florence, and other capital cities of the favourite empire of the arts. In the rustic and the manly character of its architecture we trace the energetic San Michele; and in the order, and especially the bold entablature, the elegant Vignola. The roof displays itself according to the original types, relieved by the chimney-shafts, which here become ornamental.

The sculptured decorations are well calculated to aid the picture: in them we discover the character and purpose of the building. Sol cannot be mistaken, invested in his Grecian garb of the medals of Rhodes and other cities protected by the god of day. Flowers and fruits indicate the abundance of his produce, and the prosperous nature of an assurance establishment; intermixed are the helmet of the fire-brigade, and their implements of security from the devouring element. We do not disapprove these obvious readings, the legitimate ornaments of public institutions.

The contract for the building is taken by the enterprising builders, Messrs. Webb, and is to cost £18,500. It comprises the Fire and Life-offices, in separate buildings, and the residences of the managing directors.



THE MODEL PRISON AT PENTONVILLE.

We have here an object which has attracted a good deal of the attention of the public, and which has been erected near what is called the Chalk-road, upon novel principles of prison architecture. It seems, moreover, to have met the spirit of the "Act for the better ordering" of this style of edifice, and also the countenance of the public authorities, inasmuch as a bill has been brought in by Sir James Graham and Mr. Manners Sutton, in which the following preamble is set forth: that—

"Whereas it will be of great public advantage that a new prison be provided in which criminal offenders may be imprisoned and corrected, and may receive such instruction, and may be subjected to such discipline, as shall appear most conducive to their reformation and to the repression of crime, and that provision be made for the future disposal of such offenders:

"And whereas a building has been erected at Pentonville, in the county of Middlesex, which may be conveniently used for such purpose, and the same is now completed for the reception of convicts;

"Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said building shall be called 'the Pentonville Prison,' and shall be used as a prison for such offenders as is hereinafter specified."

We believe the whole principle of the erection resolves itself into a greater uniformity of plan and purpose than has yet been exhibited in prison architecture. A more decided facility for the perfect classification of prisoners, and a total impossibility of any means of escape from the fact of a perpetual surveillance having been contrived to operate along the walls from every angle of the building. The exterior is less repulsive than that of many edifices of the kind; but what we have principally to hope, for the benefit of society, is, that the interior may be little and as seldom tenanted, so that it may be set up less as a symbol of punishment, than as a sign of the diminution of crime.

**HINTS TO ELECTORS.**—August 20 is the last day for leaving with the overseers objections to county voters. August 25 is the last day for the service of objections on electors in counties, or their tenants, and for the service on overseers of objections to borough electors; also the last day for the reception of claims as borough electors. August 28, overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and lists of objections to the high constable of their respective hundreds. August 31, all taxes and rates payable on the 1st March must be paid on or before this day by all persons claiming to be enrolled as burgesses under the new Municipal Corporations Act.

## THE LATE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

On Thursday the 4th inst., the mortal remains of the Duke of Orleans were committed to the sepulchral vault of his family at Dreux. This vault was built by the Duchess Dowager of Orleans, daughter and heiress of the Duke of Penthièvre, in an old chateau of her ancestors, Counts of Dreux. It is covered by a chapel, of which the spires alone rise above the grove around it. All along the road from Paris to Dreux, by Versailles, Pont Chartrain, and Honclars, the National Guard, population, and authorities, received the funeral procession with honours and mourning.

Before we proceed to lay before our readers the details of the interment, we may be allowed to call their attention to the performance of the funeral ceremonies which took place at *Notre Dame*, and which, says *Galignani*, must rest without parallel for magnificence and solemn pomp. The crowds which visited *Notre Dame* during the three last days, were struck with the rich solemnity of the scene; but the vague ideas communicated from the casual view obtained in a hasty visit, sink into insignificance compared with the deep impression left on the minds of the spectators, by the splendour and deep religious feeling which pervaded the whole ceremony of Wednesday.

At nine o'clock the doors of the cathedral were opened, and the public admitted. All the steps and sides of the various staircases leading to the tribunes were covered with black. The light of day had been so carefully excluded from every part of the interior of the church, that the eye of the spectator could not at first distinguish more than the leading features of the funeral decorations. By degrees, as the gloom became more familiar, the details gradually unfolded themselves, and it was universally acknowledged, that the effect was in the highest degree magnificent and solemn. When the public were admitted, the workmen had not altogether completed their arrangements, and it was not until eleven o'clock that the last of the tapers and chandeliers were lighted; not less than two hours and a half having been taken up in the operation.

All the galleries and seats throughout the cathedral were covered with black cloth, and the interior of the former was hung with the same material, thickly studded with silver stars. The immense body of the nave, from the vaulted ceiling to the ground, was entirely covered with black, decorated above with a frieze of Byzantine ornaments, in rich silver embroidery. The pillars were closely enveloped with black as far as the capitals, the ogives, however, being left bare, and standing out in admirable relief from the black hangings. Between the pillars banners of black and blue silk, embroidered with silver, were suspended, bearing the words: *Oran, Coleah, Blidah, Bouffarick, Douera, Mihah, and Bibans*, where the Prince fought at the head of the army in Africa. Huge banners of black and blue silk, richly embroidered, bearing the cipher F. P. O., were also suspended from the vaulted roof; immense silver poles through the upper part of them, with large silver ornaments at the sides, and with immense silver tassels falling from the lower corners. Two ranges of sepulchral silver lamps, of exquisite form and workmanship, were suspended from the roof at each side of the centre aisle, and a third row went down the middle. These were of great beauty, and each contained thirty-six burners. The side aisles were lighted up in a similar manner. A range of silver candelabra of antique form, with urns at the top to contain incense or other inflammable matter, said to be designed by Isahay, ran down each side of the church. Between the pillars galleries were constructed for the public, and under the organ similar structures were erected. Under the galleries ran a rich frieze of silver embroidery, and high up on the side aisles, below the groins of the roof, a similar line of ornament was placed. Silver lace of the richest description ran down the black hangings along the pillars, and the black round the gothic arches was edged with the same material. Silver stars were sprinkled in profusion on the hangings of the side aisles, and on the upper part of the centre aisle. Eight ranges of seats were erected at each side, down the whole length of the centre aisle, rising one over the other, and covered with black, the lowest row on the ground, and the highest rising to mid-distance between the plinth and capital of the pillars. These extensive amphitheatres were destined for the deputations of the National Guards and of the troops of the line. The transepts were entirely covered with structures of seats, rising one above the other to a considerable height, where the Peers and Deputies took their places. The upper part of the choir was decorated like the nave, and the galleries of this part were ornamented with stars, Greek crosses, and cyphers. A mosaic dazzling with embroidery, a frieze of the same description, and ninety silver lamps ornamented the high altar in front of the cross.

In the centre of the church, at the cross, rose the catafalque, which was one of the most splendid constructions of the kind ever beheld. A large pedestal, 58 feet on every side, served as a platform for 14 cariatides of silver, supporting, with their colossal dimensions, the raised platform on which was placed the coffin. An immense canopy, 106 feet high, of embroidered velvet, lined with ermine, descended from the top of the vaulted ceiling on the sides of the catafalque. The curtains were tied up to the pillars of the cross by tri-coloured flags. A flight of 25 steps, decorated with candelabras, similar to those in the aisle, and urns for incense, ascending to a level with the platform. All round the body tapers were placed, amounting in number to 500. In the upper part of the canopy a vast number of lights were burning, thickened so as to form circles, and placed in the centre in the form of a crown. In the aisle beyond the catafalque, rows of lights were also placed in silver lamps, thus lighting up brilliantly all parts of the building.

In entering by the grand portal, when all this vast number of lights were burning, the first appearance of the church was absolutely dazzling. All the fires, darting forth their rays along the long black vault on so much silver chasing and embroidery, produced on the eye, for a moment, the painful sensation of a hasty glance at the sun. When the first surprise was past, and that the eye could steadily view the decorations, the character of mourning, though on a very magnificent scale, was so clearly marked out in the general arrangements of the cathedral, that the heart grew cold, as it thought of the sad occasion of all this pomp. The grand object amidst the whole was at once perceived to be the catafalque; and the architect's object was evidently to make every other decoration in the church subsidiary to the effect which that construction should produce. The brilliant mass of light with which it was surrounded—the profusion of silver embroidery which decorated it, and which went on increasing in splendour from the lowest step of the pedestal to the top—the ducal crown by which the whole was surmounted, all contributed to make it the dominant object in the church.

At half-past ten o'clock the various great bodies of the state and the schools began to arrive, and the seats below began to fill. The heat at this period was excessive, from the vast number of lights, and the female part of the congregation suffered severely. The crowd increased by degrees, as the different deputations arrived, and at a quarter to eleven the whole aisle was one moving mass of uniforms, embroidery, and costumes of various bodies, as generals and staff-officers, ambassadors, the members of the council and of the chambers, moved on to take their seats. The hum of voices and the sound of feet, necessarily consequent on the entrance and arrangements of so many thousand persons, gradually increased until within five minutes before eleven, when it reached



its height. At that moment a slight "hush" was heard, and instantly the voices became silent, and the order and solemnity suitable to the occasion were restored. The huge bell of Notre Dame, which had from time to time throughout the morning sent forth a melancholy toll, now sounded continuously, and amidst its mournful peal the clergy moved forward in grand procession towards the grand portal to receive the princes.

The different bodies then immediately took their seats. Beyond and near the catafalque, on the right, between the transepts, were placed the chief *employés* of the different ministers, the members of the diplomatic body, the Council of State, the Court of Cassation, headed by M. Portalis, the first president; the Institute, conducted by M. Victor Hugo; the municipality of Paris, the staff of the National Guard, and the deputations from the several legions, extending to the end of the nave.

On the left, near the catafalque, were the marshals, admirals, the Court of Accounts, with M. Barthe at their head, the Cour Royale, led by M. Séguier, and other courts of law, and the governor, directors, and other officers of the Bank of France, the deputations from the staffs of the army and navy, and the military schools.

In the middle of the aisle, near the catafalque, cross seats were placed, which were filled by the aides-du-camps, orderly officers, equerries, and other officers of the royal household. The Chamber of Peers took their places in the right transept, with the Chancellor and Grand Refendary at their head, and at their right were placed the Ambassadors and their several *employés*. Amongst them was seen Lord Clanricarde, formerly ambassador at the Court of Russia, who had come from London to attend this ceremony, the Duke of Orleans having honoured him with his friendship. At the left of the Chamber of Peers was the Council of State, with M. Girod (de l'Ain) at their head. The Chamber of Deputies sat opposite to the Peers, in the other transept. In the part of the church reserved to the choir, the Archbishop of Paris took his place, surrounded by the suffragan bishops of his diocese, the chapter of Notre Dame, the curés of all the parishes of Paris, the curé of Neuilly, and the chaplains of the civil and military establishments, amounting in all to nearly 300 clergymen. The Bishop of the Holy Land and the Chevalier Bandini dei Pitti, in his dress as belonging to the Order of Jerusalem, were present.

The upper galleries near the choir were occupied by the ladies of honour of the Queen and of the Princesses, the ladies of the ambassadors, the wives and relations of the ministers and other persons of high rank.

Precisely at eleven a salvo of twenty-one guns, fired from behind the cathedral, announced the arrival of the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke de Montpensier. The Princes, who were attended by the officers of the King's household, as well as their own, were met at the porch by the Archbishop and his clergy. They wore long mourning cloaks over their uniforms, and took their seats on the chairs placed for them at the foot of the catafalque. Their countenances were exceedingly sad, and their whole bearing was very much cast down. The Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville sat in the centre, the Duke d'Aumale on the right, and the Duke de Montpensier on the left. On the right of the Princes, a little behind, sat the Ministers, and on the left Marshals, in full uniform. As soon as the Princes had taken their places the funeral service immediately commenced. The "De profundis" was chanted in the choir behind the catafalque, low at first, but when the choristers joined in, gradually swelling into a rich and mournful harmony. The great organ of the cathedral was not used, but a small one was fixed below near the catafalque, and its grave notes added much to the effect of the service. The mass for the dead was given in full choir, in which the whole of the clergy joined, their voices rolling through the whole space, and rising to the vault, at once solemn and affecting. The moment of the elevation of the host was announced to those outside the cathedral by the firing of a cannon, and to the troops by the rolling of the drums.

The service lasted two hours and twenty minutes. It was indeed a sight well worth speaking of, to see the great portal of Notre Dame pour forth the long tide of the most remarkable men in France. An immense crowd was also collected during the day outside, in the neighbourhood of Notre Dame. The utmost order prevailed, and from every side might be heard homely, yet heartfelt, expressions of deep regret for the melancholy cause of the service in the cathedral, and the deepest sympathy for the Royal Family. If the Royal Family can receive any consolation in their great affliction, it must be from the universal feeling of sympathy and devotedness expressed for them by every class in the nation.

#### THE FUNERAL.

At half-past one o'clock the procession entered the town of Dreux, amidst an immense assemblage of people, and numerous National Guards. Those from Vendôme had come 35 leagues to be present at this doleful ceremony. Three hundred priests were collected in the parish, under the Bishop of Chartres. At half-past two the head of the procession entered the Chateau. The King was at the royal chapel waiting for the Princes, when they entered at half-past three. The last offices were performed amidst the sobs of those attending, and an indelible emotion. The King sustained himself with admirable courage, in spite of his deep grief. Never was he surrounded with more universal and respectful testimonies of sympathy and devotedness. The ceremonies concluded at four o'clock. The King retired into his apartment with the Princes his sons. At half-past five his Majesty and their royal highnesses set out on their return to Neuilly, accompanied by prolonged cries of "Vive le roi."

The following account of the ceremony is given in *Galignani's Messenger*:—"At the entrance of the town, from the Paris road, two obelisk columns were erected, one on each side, in imitation of black and white marble, each surmounted by a star, from which hung suspended large wreaths of laurel, intermingled with cypress. On the front of the columns were medallions, containing the initials of his Royal Highness, and the names of the different places at which the Prince had been in action. Across the road, from the top of these funeral pillars, was suspended a deep black drapery, thickly studded with silver stars, festooned up in the centre by a large escutcheon, bearing the initials of the deceased, and surrounded by military trophies veiled with crape. From this point the whole length of the street, through which the *cortège* passed to the church of St. Pierre, and thence to the royal chapel, was hung on both sides with a drapery of black cloth, ornamented with stars, medallions, and wreaths of laurel, presenting a *coup-d'œil* of the most striking, but, at the same time, melancholy character. Every shop throughout the town, whether in the line of march of the procession or not, was closed; and from the general aspect of sadness, and the almost universal adoption of mourning, a stranger arriving in the town would have imagined that every family had been bereaved of some loved member."

Previous to reaching the church of St. Pierre the Princes descended from their carriage, and fell into the line of the procession, following the car on foot as chief mourners. The *cortège* was headed by a squadron of hussars, and followed in succession by detachments of gendarmes, artillery, infantry, Orleans' chasseurs, and national guards—the latter force having marched in large numbers from every part of the department. The clergy, among

whom were the Bishops of Chartres, Evreux, Meaux, and Versailles, came next in succession, all attired in their high canonicals, and headed by the officers of the church bearing different religious emblems, the choristers chanting the "De profundis." Immediately after the clergy came the *Ur*n, containing the heart of the deceased Prince. It was borne on a mourning bier carried by four of the royal household in deep mourning, and covered with

a pall of black velvet richly studded, the corners of which were held by Generals Marbot and Baudrand. The funeral car, which was the same as that used in the transport of the body from Neuilly to Notre Dame, next followed in the procession, and immediately behind it were three orderly officers of the late Duke's staff, bearing on cushions a coronet and the insignia of his different orders. The corners of the pall were held by two marshals and two general officers. Then followed their royal highnesses the Princes. They were dressed in the uniforms of their respective services, and wearing black mourning cloaks. Immediately after them followed a brilliant staff of general officers, and all the high civil and military authorities of the department, the members of the bar, and a large number of the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, all clad in deep mourning. The rear of the procession was brought up by detachments of military, corresponding to those in advance, the whole closed by a brigade of artillery.

On arriving at the church of St. Pierre, the body was removed from the car and placed on the catafalque, while the service was performed. During this period their royal highnesses, who were placed opposite the body, appeared absorbed in grief, but evidently struggled to subdue their feelings. At the conclusion of this service, which lasted little more than half an hour, the *cortège* again formed in the same order as that above described, and proceeded towards the Chateau, where the chapel is situated.

The fitting-up of the royal chapel was at once chaste and solemnly grand. On arriving at the outer gate, the military filed off on each side, allowing the clergy to form the head of the procession, and, when the car had entered, his Majesty, who had arrived during the night, joined the procession, placing himself before the royal dukes. His Majesty, who assumed all the firmness he could command, looked sadly worn and pale from intense mental suffering. On reaching the chapel, the body was removed, and placed on the catafalque, his Majesty and the royal dukes taking their seats in front of it. All seemed overwhelmed with affliction, and the fortitude of the King, though for some time nobly sustained, at length yielded to his emotions—the aged monarch mingled his tears with those of his children, and the uncontrollable agony of the royal sufferer found its way to every heart. The sorrow of the Princes was also most affecting to witness; and altogether a scene more painfully afflicting it is impossible to describe or to imagine. The ceremony of high mass was performed by the Archbishop of Paris amid the tears of all who were admitted to the chapel, which number was chiefly confined to the royal suite and chief authorities, by reason of its smallness. After the body had been removed to the vault, the King and the Princes were left with it almost alone, and here the affliction of the family is described as of the most heart-rending and agonizing description. They sobbed aloud, and it was some time before they could tear themselves away from the spot. As the clock struck four, a salute of artillery announced that the mortal remains of the lamented prince had been deposited in their last long home, by the side of a sister—only less beloved—the Princess Marie, Duchess of Wurtemberg.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council of University College have filled up the vacancy in the Professorship of Latin, by appointing to that chair Mr. G. Long, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, the gentleman who was Professor of Greek in the University of London at its opening, and for several subsequent years. Mr. Key, the late Professor of Latin, will for the future confine himself to the management of the junior school, of which he has been appointed sole head master. Mr. Malden will continue to give lessons in Greek to the senior class in the junior school; but, with this exception, he will employ all his energies in the discharge of the duties of the Greek Professorship in the College.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—This splendid national edifice, one of the finest productions of Sir Christopher Wren; a miniature of the celebrated St. Peter's, at Rome, is now undergoing a thorough cleansing in the interior, and repair on the dome or cupola. For the last half century the interior has not had the least improvement in its embellishment, and some of the finest specimens of ancient architecture of our immortal Wren have been nearly lost to the public in consequence of the accumulation of dust and the influence of the carbonic atmosphere that prevails throughout the greatest and most commercial city in Europe. A number of mechanics are daily at work in painting, scrubbing, and restoring the interior to its former grandeur. The choir, one of the finest specimens of old English oak, will be completely renovated. The dome is also undergoing many repairs, and men are suspended in baskets to fill up the apertures that have been made by the work of time. It is expected that divine service will be suspended at least for the next two months, during which period the public are excluded from examining the beautiful specimens of sculpture of the feats of our bravest heroes, both naval and military, who have fallen in their country's cause in foreign lands. Great complaints are made at the charge of 2d. that is exacted from every individual who wishes to enter the cathedral, although undergoing repair. On Sunday last no less than 500 to 800 persons were disappointed, expecting that the usual service would be performed.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—There were rather more than 20,000 visitors to the Thames Tunnel last week, being more than double the average number that has heretofore inspected this extraordinary work within the same period of time. The grand staircase, just opened on the Middlesex side, excites general admiration.

On Saturday night a barge, the property of Mr. Joyce, a lighter-man, and laden with provisions, was sunk off Rotherhithe by the swell of a steamer going down the river, the name of which has not yet been made known. The whole of the provisions were turned out of the craft into the river. Several casks of beef and pork have been since recovered, but many still remain under water. The loss is estimated at £200.

THE WEATHER.—THUNDER STORM.—The weather for the last three or four days has been exceedingly hot, particularly on Wednesday, when the thermometer at noon reached 90 degrees. In the morning the wind was south, and soon after day-break clouds appeared gathering from the south-east, notwithstanding which, however, the sun continued to shine brilliantly until the afternoon, and towards 4 o'clock the gathering clouds betokened an approaching storm. Shortly before 5 o'clock a gentle shower of rain commenced, and the wind suddenly shifted and blew up fresh from the west, and soon afterwards the metropolis and for miles around, particularly the south and western suburbs, were visited by a storm of thunder and lightning; but not of so terrific a character as that which occasioned so much damage a few days since. The storm lasted about half an hour, during which it rained heavily, but about 6 o'clock the rain abated. Towards 7 o'clock the heavens again became overcast, and more rain fell, accompanied by distant thun-

der, and at dusk the appearance of the sky indicated a return of the storm, which occurred about midnight, and continued with great violence for above two hours.

ALARMING FIRES.—On Monday morning, about a quarter after one o'clock, a fire, which for some time threatened the most serious consequences, broke out in the premises tenanted by Mr. Robinson, brush-maker, &c., No. 23, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, situate on the north side, immediately opposite the Freemasons' Hall. At the period mentioned, some persons in passing the premises perceived a peculiar light in the lower part, underneath the front shop, and upon the policemen of the neighbourhood being called to the spot, it was ascertained that a fire was on the eve of breaking out. Soon after, the alarm being given, the inmates appeared at the first floor front windows, in their night apparel. They had endeavoured to escape by the street-door, which opens into a narrow court alongside of the premises; but on account of the smoke, which was pouring up in dense volumes, they returned to the first floor, from which they effected a safe escape, by walking along the leads to the houses adjoining, though greatly frightened. On the arrival of the first engines from the brigade station in High Holborn, no time was lost in getting them in full operation, and the fire was gradually subdued.—On Sunday night, soon after nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house occupied by Mrs. Hart, No. 16, Goulston-street, White-chapel. Although several engines were quickly on the spot, it was not extinguished until the back room on the first floor was burnt out. The origin is unknown.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon the following accident, which had high been attended with most serious consequences, occurred on the high road at Kensington. About five o'clock, the carriage of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort was proceeding from the noble duke's residence in Arlington-street, Piccadilly, to Hampton Court Palace, drawn by four horses with postillions, when just after it had passed through the High-street, Kensington, it came in contact with a brougham drawn by two horses, which was proceeding in the same direction, by which the latter was completely overturned, and the splinter bar of his grace's carriage was broken and the wheel horses thrown down. In the carriage were the noble duke, Lady Augusta Somerset, with a female attendant, and a gentleman named Smith, who immediately alighted, having sustained no injury; and in the brougham was a gentleman named Burnard, residing at No. 8, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, who also escaped serious injury. Both the coachman of the brougham and the wheel position of the carriage were precipitated from their seats, the latter falling under the pole, but fortunately escaped with a few bruises. Both of the wheelers, which were horses of great value, were much injured on the knees, &c., and were sent off as soon as possible to the stables. One of the horses of the brougham was also injured. The Duke of Beaufort's coach was immediately taken to the factory of Messrs. Wiseman and Cole, coachmakers, a few doors off, and the damage was repaired sufficiently for the noble party (who in the interim waited at the house of a gentleman named Smith, next door), to proceed, which they did in half an hour with the remaining pair of horses. The accident was occasioned by the brougham stopping suddenly as the carriage was passing it.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—On Wednesday a young man named Charles Frederick Hibbott, about 24 years of age, of respectable appearance, underwent examination before the Rev. D. Walmsley and Mr. G. Baillie, magistrates at Hanwell, Middlesex, on the charge of having stolen a cash-box, containing upwards of £100 in notes and gold, the property of his master, Mr. Mark Hayes, cheesemonger, in the township of New Brentford. The prisoner was traced by Policeman Hanley to the neighbourhood of Blackwall, where it was ascertained he had been making large purchases of clothes, &c., with a view of embarking for New Zealand, and taken into custody. The case being conclusive against the prisoner, he was fully committed to Newgate for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

ACCIDENT AT SIR JOHN YARDE BULLER'S.—An accident of a very dreadful character has happened at the stables of Sir John Yarde Buller, M.P. for South Devonshire, whose town residence is in Whitehall-place, and the stables at the back, in Scotland-yard, near the chief station-house. It appears, by inquiry at the spot, that Sherborne, the coachman, had gone to bed about ten o'clock, when he was alarmed by hearing a crash in front of the window. It should be stated that a bar is usually placed across the door of the loft over the stable, where Mrs. Sherborne and her family lived. His daughter, at the time she heard the noise, exclaimed, "Why, mother has thrown the pail out of the window;" to which he replied, believing it was so, "She must go and fetch it up again." From something that afterwards occurred he was induced to go down stairs, and then saw his wife lying on the stone pavement below, and bleeding dreadfully from injuries on her head and face. She was quite insensible, and conveyed on a stretcher to Charing-cross Hospital, where she lies in a very dangerous state. It seems that she must have been throwing some water from the pail, and the bar being away, she fell out and pitched upon her head.



#### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WINDSOR, MONDAY.—A cricket match was played to-day in the Brocas, between an eleven, composed of the officers of the 2nd Life Guards and the 15th Foot, and an eleven of the Windsor and Eton Junior Cricket Club. The science displayed on both sides was of the first order, and it is seldom we have witnessed a match which excited so much interest, or was so spiritedly contested. The ground throughout the day was crowded with spectators, and shortly the game terminated in favour of the garrison with nine wickets to go down.

RIFLE SHOOTING BY THE HON. C. A. MURRAY.—The Hon. C. A. Murray, the master of her Majesty's household, having wagered with another member of the royal establishment that he would kill 40 rabbits with a single-barrelled rifle in 12 hours upon one of the royal preserves in the neighbourhood of the Great Park, at Windsor, the affair, which created considerable interest, came off on Monday morning at Norfolk-farm. The Hon. Mr. Murray commenced at the early hour of six o'clock; and such was the excellent character of the shooting, that within four hours 43 rabbits were bagged, only five discharges failing in their effect.

PARTRIDGES.—Never by the oldest sportsman has it been remembered that partridges have proved so abundant as they do this year in the neighbourhood of Andover. On the large farms adjoining the downs the coveys run so strong that, in some instances, no less than 18 young birds have been noticed in one company. The same favourable account of the broods of this season is received from Wallop, Tedworth, Shipton, Munxton, and



the districts around. The birds are very forward, and unusually strong on the wing, and several sporting parties are expected from London at Andover in the course of another few days, preparatory to their taking the field on the 1st proximo.

**CRICKET.—KENT v. ENGLAND.**—The match with Kent and England terminated on Thursday shortly before two o'clock, by Barker fetching 29 and Penner 19 runs, which gave, with 9 byes and 1 wide ball, a score of 58. Thus giving the palm to England, with 9 wickets to go down. Good had been in the previous evening, but was bowled by Hillyer without scoring.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**PORTSMOUTH, August 6.**—The Imaum was commissioned on Sunday, by Lieutenant F. A. P. Stewart, as the guard-ship at Jamaica, in lieu of the Magnificent. The George IV., having taken in a quantity of the bread intended for the use of the naval and military forces in China, the St. Helena Regiment embarked on board on Thursday afternoon. The troops were conveyed from the Isle of Wight to Spithead by the Echo steamer. The George IV. will sail at daylight to-morrow morning. The Columbia, steam-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander Kortright, left Woolwich yesterday for Plymouth, where she will be paid in advance, and then sail for North America, to commence a survey of the Bay of Fundy, under the direction of Capt. Owen. The Wolf, 18, Commander Hayes, is ordered to the East Indies, and was to sail to-day from Plymouth. The Moffatt, convict ship, sailed on Saturday evening, partly loaded with convicts for Hobart Town; she calls at Plymouth to complete her cargo, taking from this port the man Bolton, Admiral Bouvier's late servant, transported for attempting to kill the housekeeper. The ships Agincourt and Plantagenet, both for Calcutta, sailed on Monday. The ship Thomas Sparkes, for New Zealand, sailed on Tuesday. She has on board two racing horses of first-rate celebrity, and will embark twenty mares at the Cape of Good Hope. The Royal West India Mail steam-ship Isis, commanded by J. F. Loney, Esq., late of her Majesty's steamer Lizard, sailed from Southampton on the 1st instant, taking out thirty-two passengers and a large quantity of quicksilver. The Frolic, 16, building by Captain Hendry, will be launched at this yard in the course of this month, and commissioned immediately afterwards. The Rhadamanthus steam-vessel, Master-Commander T. Laen, in order to hold herself in readiness to receive on board Lord Stuart de Rothesay, for a passage to St. Petersburg. His lordship is expected to leave England for the court of Russia about the latter end of the present or early in the ensuing month. The Imaum of Muscat's corvette has been towed down to Woolwich to be docked and refitted there. The Monkey, steamer, came into harbour this evening from Woolwich. The Lightning arrived at Pembroke Dock, on the 27th ult., with Captain Wilson, Lieutenant Ramsey, and a detachment of Royal Marines, from Chatham, to relieve those who had been there for the last two years, who left in the Lightning, on the 28th, for Woolwich; and on the same day Captain Wilson proceeded to Pembroke to relieve Captain Smith, stationed there on the recruiting service. The Lightning returned yesterday, and sailed to-day for Chatham, with a number of invalids from the Guards and other regiments serving at Canada, brought home in the Resistance troop-ship.

It is said that government is about to re-commission twelve of the 10 gun-packet brigs to convey as before the West India mails. This much is certain, an inquiry has been made by the Admiralty as to the time it will take to give the following a refit for immediate temporary service:—Alert, Star, Pandora, Delight, Hope, Lapwing, Lyra, Magnet, Pigeon, Sheldrake, Tyrian, and Seagull. These brigs were recently paid off at Plymouth, as the royal mail steamers have superseded them. If these brigs are intended to convey the mails across the Atlantic, they ought to be dispatched from the harbour of Valentia, near Cahir, the extreme S. W. of Ireland; they would then always make a passage; and if they come here with easterly winds, they should land their mails from Spithead.

The Montrose steamer arrived at Southampton this afternoon (Saturday), and brings the extraordinary intelligence that Spain has declared war against Portugal. The Spanish troops are already assembling in large numbers on the frontier, and particularly in the vicinity of Braganza, at which point, we presume, hostilities will commence between the two countries.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

**VISIT OF THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY TO WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.**—The Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington, Vice-Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, G.C.H.; Rear-Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, Knt., C.B. and G.C.H.; Lords Commissioners, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., First Secretary to the Admiralty, and Captain H. R. Brandreth, R.E. and F.R.S., Director of Architectural and Engineering works, arrived on Saturday, shortly before twelve o'clock, in the Queen steam-vessel, at Woolwich, and were received by Captain Sir Francis A. Collier, Knt., C.B., and K.C.H., Superintendent of the Royal Dockyard. Their lordships, on landing, proceeded to the smithery, to witness the work in progress at that extensive department, and examined the whole of the powerful machinery in operation for forging anchors, welding iron, and making bolts for the use of the navy. Their lordships afterwards visited all the working departments in the yard, and witnessed the testing of a large anchor, by Bramah's powerful machine. An examination of the works at the new basin and the new dock occupied a portion of their lordship's time, and they appeared greatly pleased with the manner in which the whole were executed. The time occupied by their lordships in examining the dockyard on this occasion was upwards of five hours, and was so taken up with the works, that they were unable to visit any of the offices. Amongst the inventions submitted, was a plan by which the approach of icebergs could be detected. The invention is by a Monsieur Clement, and is said to consist in the application of a clock, or kind of dial-plate, with moveable indicators, connected with the compass of the vessel. Their lordships have placed the Black Eagle steam-vessel at the disposal of Monsieur Clement, for a period not exceeding fifteen days, to test the working of his invention and its application to actual service.

**GENERAL ELPHINSTONE.**—The *United Service Gazette* says, the remains of the gallant and ill-used General Elphinstone have been interred with military honours within the walls of Jellalabad. His exculpatory memoir is, it says, to be kept secret, because it reveals facts calculated to excite the deepest indignation against Lord Auckland's government, whose feelings and those of his colleagues are not to be lacerated by its publication! The publication in question expresses a hope, that the friends of General Elphinstone in this country will be no parties to a compact made at the expense of the fair fame of their distinguished relative. It is their duty,

no less to his memory than to the service to which he belonged, to place General Elphinstone's memoir at once before the public.

We have been informed from good authority that the present system of forming a few regiments into two battalions of six companies each is merely a temporary arrangement, and that when the pressure on the army shall be relieved, by the close of the war in China and in India, the two extra companies shall be reduced, by drafting the men into the remaining ten companies, and placing the officers on temporary half-pay. This reduction, however, cannot take place for a considerable period; and, contrary to the opinion of many, we maintain that the military force cannot be reduced, even though the China war and the outbreaks in India were ended. Without doubt we must hereafter retain a protecting force in China, and in our Eastern empire a much larger proportion of Europeans will be employed than heretofore. We have heard that officers have hesitated to accept promotion in the corps augmented to twelve companies, but we think they have needless fears of reduction to half-pay. We even venture to predict that a still further augmentation of regiments to the establishment of twelve companies will take place before another year, if we may take the present aspect of Eastern and Western affairs as our guide. We regret to say that our army has in no degree been placed on the same effective scale of numbers as the navy has been during the last two years.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

**GIBRALTAR, July 28.**—The Prometheus steam-vessel arrived on the 23rd of July with mails for England, and returned the 25th with those brought by the Montrose packet. The Jaseur, 16, arrived from Cadiz on the 24th. Her Majesty's ship Calcutta, 84, arrived on the 25th in 18 days from Malta, on her passage to England. She is to sail the first fair wind. Her Majesty's ship Thunderer, 84, arrived on the 26th from Cadiz. Ships at Gibraltar—Formidable, 84; Thunderer, 84; Calcutta, 84; Jaseur, 16; and Lizard steam-vessel.

**LAUNCH OF THE SUPERB.**—This magnificent vessel, pierced to carry 80 guns, is to be launched at Pembroke royal dockyard on Tuesday, the 6th of September next.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ACCIDENT TO THE STEAM-SHIP NORTH STAR.**—On Saturday morning the steam-ship North Star, Captain Anderson, arrived at her moorings, off Hore's-wharf, Hermitage, from Inverness, with her engine disabled, the shaft having broken during the passage. The accident has occasioned considerable disappointment to upwards of 100 noblemen, sportsmen, and others, among whom are the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and suite, who had engaged their berths on board the North Star, and, but for the accident, were to have sailed for Inverness on Monday afternoon, to be present at the commencement of the grouse-shooting on Friday next. It is not expected the shaft can be replaced before the lapse of ten days.

**COWES, August 5.**—A deeply-laden bark, of about 400 tons (apparently British), ashore on Florida Reef, with wreckers alongside, was passed by the Reliance, arrived here from Cuba.

**BRIDLINGTON, August 5.**—The Amphitrite, from Sunderland, got on the rocks off Flamborough Head last night, but came off this morning without damage, and proceeded.

**DUBLIN.**—The Autumn, from Susa, with wheat, got ashore on Arklow Bank, but has been got off leaky, with cargo damaged. The Robert, from Barletta, got aground on the north side of the Channel, in coming in, and lies badly, but is expected off without damage.

**PERNAMBUCO, May 21.**—The Newburn, from Mauritius to London, last from St. Helena, put into Rio Grande du Norte on the 6th inst., very leaky, and must discharge.

**YARMOUTH, August 5.**—A French frigate got on the Scroby Sand this morning, but came off, and proceeded northward.

**ELSNORE, July 23.**—The Cid, from Stockholm to Nantes, has been towed in here leaky, having struck on Skagen.

**CALCUTTA, June 8.**—The Columbine, for London, is ashore. The Courier de Bourbon is reported to have sunk. The Water-witch, bound to China, is reported to be lost. The James Turcan and John Adams are ashore; the George M'Level is a wreck; the Ewell Grove has lost fore and mizen topmasts; the Stalhart, bound to Bombay, is much damaged; the Cashmere Merchant lost mizenmast, &c.; the Brothers, for Liverpool, has proceeded down the river with damage. The following vessels have proceeded down the river safe, viz.:—The Diamond, the Elizabeth, the Reaper, the Rookery, the Jumwa, the Nestor, and the Fairlie, all for London. The Clown, bound to Singapore.

**ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, July 20.**—The Jane M'Neil, from Brar d'Or Lake to this port, was wrecked on St. Peter's Island the 11th inst.; crew and passengers saved, cargo (except some sheep) lost. The Sister, from Prince Edward's Island to this port, was wrecked at Langlois Island the 11th inst., crew and part of the cargo saved. The Friends, hence to Sydney, C.B., was lost on St. Peter's Island the 12th inst., crew and part of materials saved.

**BERWICK, August 6.**—The John (sloop), from Newcastle to Arbroath, which was ashore at North Sunderland, has been got off, and brought in here to repair.

**HULL, August 7.**—The Betsey, of Whitby, was wrecked near Mablethorpe on the 29th ult., crew saved. The Jealous, of Whitby (coal laden), is ashore near Marsh Chapel, and expected to become a wreck.

**YARMOUTH, August 6.**—The Margaret (schooner), of and for London, came into the roads last night with trifling damage, having been in contact off the Cockle; the John and Ann, of Belfast, came into harbour last night with the loss of bowsprit, &c.

**Bristol, August 6.**—The Eleanor, from Barbadoes, at this port, fell in with, on the 13th July, in lat. 39 25 N., long. 48 W., an iceberg 100 feet in length, and above 20 feet in height, and on the 19th passed a wreck keel up, and at times part of the hull, in lat. 45 22, long. 26 40, about 90 feet long, and covered with barnacles.

**WISBECH, August 6.**—The Marianne, from Stettin to London, passed Elsinore on the 21st June, and has not been since heard of.

**ARBRATH, August 5.**—The Louisa (sloop), of this port, in entering the harbour got on the rocks, and is expected to become a wreck.

**NEW YORK, July 16.**—The Margaret Hogg, from Monte Video to Havannah, which put into Nassau on the 20th ult., in distress, struck the gingerbread ground of the Great Bahama Banks, but got off after throwing part of her cargo overboard, with seven feet water in her hold, and considerable damage. The voyage has been abandoned.

**DUBLIN, August 3.**—The Robert Johnstone, from Barletta, has been got off without apparent damage, and is now discharging.

The Woodlands arrived at St. John's, New Brunswick, from Philadelphia, got ashore on Grand Mehan the 4th inst., and sustained considerable damage. A headboard, nine feet long, with "Souther" carved and gilded on it, was picked up near Quoddy Lighthouse on the 6th inst.; two heavy cabin chairs were picked up near the same place.

**GIBRALTAR, July 28.**—The Little Nile, bound to Alexandria, was spoke on the 16th inst., going into Sardinia to repair very trifling damage received during a gale on the 15th, by the Cynosure, arrived here.

The Leland, arrived in the Downs, spoke the John M'Adam (steamer), bound to Newfoundland (out 60 days), under sail, hav-

ing only three days' fuel on board, on the 25th ult., in lat. 46, long. 34.

**PORTSMOUTH, August 6.**—Arrived, her Majesty's steamer Hydra. Sailed, George IV., for St. Helena, &c. The Carshalton Park arrived here from Jamaica; on the 11th ult., in lat. 42, long. 50, fell in with eight icebergs, the largest one being 400 feet high, with a reef running to the eastward four or five miles long; next day fell in with her Majesty's ship Crocodile, running free; warned her, and she hauled her wind to the southward.

We have no direct information respecting the intention of Government with regard to resuming the conveyance of the mails to and from the West Indies by sailing-vessels; but we have reason to believe that such a mode of transit will shortly be adopted, the Royal Mail Steam Company having altogether failed to accomplish a speedier and better conveyance of the mails and passengers. It is calculated that this company, on winding up, will be losers of nearly half a million sterling.—*Falmouth Packet*.

**WOOLWICH, August 10.**—The Black Eagle steam-vessel left Woolwich yesterday evening for Ostend, to convey his serene highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha to England, on a visit to her Majesty and her royal consort Prince Albert, son of his serene highness, who is expected to be present at the prorogation of Parliament, and will remain at the court of England until after the anniversary of the birthday of Prince Albert, the 36th inst.

Two very fine, although small, steam-vessels, both named Queen, have been built for Government; one is intended as a present from her Majesty to the Imaum of Muskat; and the native seamen of that country, who arrived here in the Arab, ten-gun barque, presented by the Imaum to her Majesty, with many other presents, will return in the steam-vessel to their original places of abode. The Arab is at present in dock at Woolwich, and the native seamen are accommodated on board the hulk of the Sulphur brig, lately paid off, where they will remain until the Queen steam-vessel is ready for their reception. The other steam-vessel named the Queen is intended for the use of the Lords of the Admiralty when visiting her Majesty's dockyards in their official capacity; the Black Eagle, hitherto employed by their lordships, although well adapted for voyages down the river, being too large to permit of proceeding to Somerset-house, where their lordships will probably embark on future occasions in the Queen. It is intended to convert the hulk of the Sulphur barque into a receiving-ship for sick or diseased sailors, and she will be attached to the Dreadnought Hospital, stationed at Greenwich.

**AN UNGAZETTED TRAIT AT GHUZNEE.**—While the Afghans were disputing our entrance into the citadel, an incident occurred which, for a moment, diverted the attention of the combatants, and turned their fury into pity. Amongst the foremost of the party who signalled themselves by their desperate gallantry was an aged chieftain, the richness of whose costume excited general attention, his turban and weapon being resplendent with jewels. The hope of plunder immediately marked him out as an object of attack, and numbers at once assailed him. He defended himself like a man who knew there was no chance of life, but was resolved to sell it as dearly as he could. He had killed several of the Queen's Royals, and also severely wounded Captain Robinson, when a grenadier of the company to which the latter belonged, seeing his officer in danger, rushed to his assistance, and with a thrust of his bayonet, brought the gallant old chieftain to the ground. The grenadier was about to dispatch him, when a beautiful girl, about 17, threw herself into the melee, and plunged a dagger in his breast. She then cast herself on the body of the chieftain, for the purpose of protecting it; and the Afghans, forming a sort of rampart before them, maintained their ground until the heroic girl succeeded in getting it conveyed into the interior of the citadel. Shortly after the place was taken, she was found weeping over the remains of the brave old man; who, on inquiry, we learned was her father. She was treated with the utmost respect and tenderness by our men; who neither obtruded themselves on her grief nor offered any interruption to the preparations which she made for his interment.—*Serjeant-Major Taylor's Scenes in Afghanistan*.

**EASY FAMILIARITY OF GREAT MEN IN GERMANY.**—All royal gardens, too, are open, and the people walk in them, and stream round the palaces, passing, in many instances, through their very courts and gateways, just as if they were their own. Nay, the royal and ducal owners walk about amongst the people with as little ceremony as any of the rest. The Emperor of Austria, or the King of Prussia, does the very same. You may meet them anywhere; and little more ceremony is used towards them than is used towards any other individual, simply that of lifting your hat in passing, which is done to all your acquaintance, and is returned as a mark of ordinary salutation. You will see princes sitting in public places with their friends, with a cup of coffee, as unassumingly and as little stared at as any respectable citizen. You may sometimes see a Grand Duke come into a country inn, call for his glass of ale, drink it, pay for it, and go away as unceremoniously as yourself. The consequence of this easy familiarity is, that princes are everywhere popular, and the daily occurrence of their presence amongst the people prevents that absurd crush and stare at them which prevails in more luxurious and exclusive countries.—*Howitt's Rural and Domestic Life of Germany*.

**TEA AND SUPPER IN GERMANY.**—Of puddings they have a variety, and very tolerable. After dinner a cup of coffee is generally taken. Tea is by no means a general afternoon beverage. Of late years it has been more and more introduced; but in the greater number of families is not drunk except when they have visitors, and then one or two cups is all that they can master. They complain that tea makes them drunk, makes their heads ache, heats them, gives them red noses, and, in fact, has all the effects of spirituous liquors on them. The mode in which the English drink off their three, four, or five cups occasionally, is to them amazing, but more so the strength of it. You have to water your tea for your German visitors till it is really not tea, but milk and water; and if you allowed the waiters at inns to make tea for you, it would require a good microscope to find the tea-leaves in the pot. Such is the effect of custom. German families, in general, therefore, have their Abends-essen, or supper, about seven o'clock. This consists very much of cold sliced meat, sausages, potato-salad, and such like. The eating of meat suppers and drinking of no tea probably produces the common effect, that they require in the morning to supply themselves with that fluid which we take at tea-time. The first thing, therefore, that you see a German do at breakfast, is to toss off a large glass of cold water. Numbers, if they did not get their dose of cold water, could not eat a bit of breakfast.—*Ibid*.

**INSPIRING PROPERTIES OF TEA.**—From the various writers who have treated on this subject, and from experience, we ascertain that tea is a stomachic, favours digestion, raises the spirits, and an excellent dilutant; on the whole, it is as wholesome as it is a grateful and pleasant beverage, and the general use of it for two centuries, by all ranks of people, is sufficient evidence of its innocent qualities. "The studious," says a great writer, "find a relief in it by repelling drowsiness, dulness, and cloud from the brain and intellectual faculties; it ingratiates itself into men of sprightly genius, who continue their lively and distinct ideas, and is a great inspirer to poets."





SALE OF HORSES AT TATTERSALL'S.

This scene is so very familiar to a certain part of the public, and can also be identified at any period, that it scarcely requires a comment: but to a great portion of society in the metropolis, who are quite aloof from sporting transactions, a short account of this most celebrated repository may prove not altogether unacceptable. Tattersall's gives a tone to the sporting world, in the same way that the transactions on the Royal Exchange influence the mercantile part of society. It has likewise its settling days after the great races at Newmarket, Doncaster, Epsom, Ascot, &c. We do not know about the bulls and bears, but if it has no lame ducks to waddle out, it has sometimes levanters that will not show for a time, and others that will brush off altogether. But this does not happen very often; and Tattersall's has its good men as well as the 'Change, and whose word will be taken for any amount. It has also its subscription-room, which is extremely convenient for gentlemen and other persons, who feel any inclination to become acquainted with the events of the sporting world, at the moderate charge of one guinea a year. Indeed, there is an air of sporting about this place altogether; elegance, cleanliness, and style, being its prominent features. The company is a mixture of persons of nearly all ranks in life; but, nevertheless, it is that sort of mixture which is pleasingly interesting: there is no intimacy or association about it. A man may be well known here; he may also in his turn know almost everybody that visits Tattersall's, and yet be quite a stranger to their habits and connexions with society. It is no matter who sells or who purchases at this repository. A bet stands as good with a leg, and is thought as much of, as with a peer—money being the touchstone of the circumstance. The best judge respecting sporting events is acknowledged the best man here, every person being on the look out to see how he lays his blunt. The duke and he parliamentary orator, if they do not know the properties of a

horse, are little more than ciphers; it is true they may be stared at if pointed out as great characters, but nothing more. The nod from a stable-keeper is quite as important, if not more so, to the auctioneer, as the wink of a right honourable. Numbers of persons who visit Tattersall's are, or wish to appear, knowing; from which "self" importance they are often most egregiously duped. In short, if you are not as familiar with the odds upon all events as Chitty in quoting precedents—show as intimate an acquaintance with the pedigree and speed of race-horses as a Gully—and also display as correct a knowledge of the various capabilities of the prize pugilists as a Jackson—if gain is your immediate object, you are "of no use" at Tattersall's. It is an excellent mart for the disposal of carriages, horses, dogs, &c., and many a fine fellow's stud has been flogged by the hammer of Tattersall. There is a capacious tap attached to the premises, for the convenience of the servants of gentlemen in attendance upon their masters, or for any person who stands in need of refreshment. Tattersall's, for the purposes intended, is the most complete place in the metropolis; and if you have any desire to witness real life, to observe character, and to view the favourite hobbies of mankind, it is the resort of the pinks of the swells,—the tulips of the goes,—the dashing heroes of the military,—the fox-hunting clericals,—sprigs of nobility,—stylish coachmen,—smart guards,—saucy butchers,—natty grooms,—tidy helpers,—knowing horse-dealers,—betting publicans,—neat jockeys,—sporting men of all descriptions,—and the picture is finished by numbers of real gentlemen. It is the tip-top sporting feature in London. The name of Tattersall is not only high, but of long standing in the sporting world; and everything connected with his splendid establishment is conducted in the most gentlemanly manner. The founder of these premises was, during his time, viewed as one of the best judges of horse-flesh in the kingdom; and, as a proof of it, he made his fortune by a horse called Highflyer.



A CHINESE CAGE.

Our readers will not have forgotten the circumstances of the wreck of the Kite, East Indiaman, on the Chinese coast; and the fate of the crew, and the revolting cruelty practised by the natives on Mrs. Noble, the wife of the captain of the Kite, who was confined in a cage and carried about for six weeks. Among the numerous curiosities brought home by the Wellesley, and landed at our dockyard, is one which has excited no little interest on account of its being the identical cage in which Mrs. Noble was imprisoned. To give some idea of the state of torture to which the English are subjected by the august relatives of the Sun and the Moon, we give the description of this instrument. It is made of rough fir slabs; and measures only two feet eight inches in length, one foot six inches in breadth, and two feet four inches in depth, with a hole on the top for the unfortunate lady's head to come through; so that

when the head protruded the inmate could neither sit nor stand upright. It is to be sent to the British Museum.

**TOWNSHEND PEERAGE.**—An Act of Parliament, entitled "An Act for perpetuating Testimony in certain Cases," has lately received the royal assent. This measure was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Cottenham, with the sanction of the committee of the law lords, to whom the petition of Lord Charles Townshend, presented by Viscount Sydney, was referred. Under this act the Townshend family will be enabled, in the lifetime of the Marquis Townshend, to perpetuate the testimony on which the petition of Lord Charles Townshend (alleging the illegitimacy of the member for Bodmin, who styles himself the Earl of Leicester), was founded; and we understand that proceedings under the act for the purpose will be forthwith instituted in the Court of Chancery.



PLENTY OF ROOM.

"Plenty of room, Marm! plenty of room!" Such is the not very veracious exclamation of the omnibus cad, while he applies the *vis a tergo*, as in the foregoing "too true tale," to an obese lady who is journeying Bankward. There she goes, after being subjected to a two-man power of compression, shot right ahead into the laps of the half dozen people on each side. "All right!" sings out the cad, and before this feminine Quibus Illistrin has had time to discover the superabundance of room, of the existence of which she has been so decidedly assured, slap she goes down into the basket of fruit which some one is carrying to some friend in the city. "Where am I to sit?" Ay, that is just what we want to know. The vehicle is licensed to carry twice as many "insides" as the "Derby dilly," and one over and above. There are six at each side, and they are as "tight as twopence," and where is the fat lady to sit? "Oh, there is plenty of room, Marm, at either side." Rather a cool assertion that this warm weather. "It is high time this sort of humbug was put a stop to," says the sixteen stone gentleman in the blue coat. No one ventures to contravene such a statement. But then the poor lady is still (though there is "plenty of room" according to Act of Parliament), swaying about like a seventy-four in a spring-tide.

## CHESS.

The following game (originally published in the 1st vol. of the "Chess Players' Chronicle,") was played between the celebrated Automaton Chess Player, and one of the most skilful Amateurs of the time. The moves of the Automaton were directed by Mr. Lewis.

- | WHITE (AUTOMATON).     | BLACK (AMATEUR).   |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. K P two             | Q B P two          |
| 2. K B P two           | K P one            |
| 3. K Kt to B 3rd       | Q P two            |
| 4. K B to Q Kt 5th ch. | Q B to Q 2nd       |
| 5. K B takes B         | Kt takes B         |
| 6. K P one             | K Kt to K R 3rd    |
| 7. Q B P one           | K B to K 2nd       |
| 8. Q P two             | Q B P one          |
| 9. Castles             | Q Kt P 2nd         |
| 10. Q B to K 3rd       | K Kt to R 4th      |
| 11. Q to K 2nd         | Kt takes Q B       |
| 12. Q takes Kt         | K R P one          |
| 13. Q Kt to Q 2nd      | Q R P two          |
| 14. K R P one          | Kt to K B          |
| 15. K Kt to K R 2nd    | Kt to K R 2nd      |
| 16. Q to K 2nd         | K Kt P two         |
| 17. K B P two          | P takes P          |
| 18. K R takes P        | Castles            |
| 19. Q to K R 5th       | Q R to its 3rd     |
| 20. K Kt to its 4th    | Q to Q Kt 3rd      |
| 21. Q R to K B sq.     | Q to K 3rd         |
| 22. Q R to K B 3rd     | Q Kt P one         |
| 23. Q Kt to K B sq.    | P takes P          |
| 24. P takes P          | Q to K Kt 3rd      |
| 25. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd   | K to Kt 2nd        |
| 26. K Kt to K 3rd      | Q to K 3rd         |
| 27. K Kt to its 4th    | Q to K Kt 3rd      |
| 28. Q takes Q          | P takes Q          |
| 29. R takes R          | Kt takes R         |
| 30. K Kt to K 3rd      | Kt to K 3rd        |
| 31. Kt takes Q P       | K B to Q R 6th     |
| 32. Q R to K B 6th     | K B to Q B 8th     |
| 33. Q Kt to K 4th      | Kt to Q B 5nd      |
| 34. Kt takes Kt        | Q R to its 2nd     |
| 35. Q Kt to Q 6th      | K to R 2nd         |
| 36. Q Kt to K 8th      | K B to K 6th check |
| 37. K to B             | K B to Q 7th       |
| 38. R checks           | K to Kt sq         |
| 39. K P one            | B takes P          |
| 40. Kt checks          | K to R             |
| 41. R checkmates       |                    |

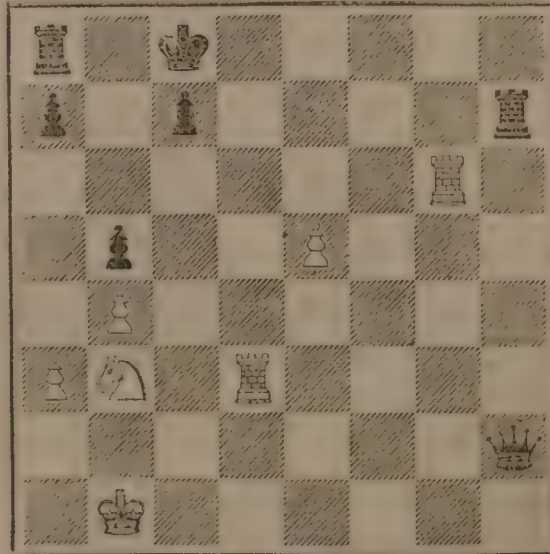
Solution to problem No. 6.

- | WHITE.              | BLACK.       |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Q P one ch       | B takes P    |
| 2. R to Q Kt 8th ch | K takes R    |
| 3. Q R P one ch     | K to Q R sq. |
| 4. Kt checkmates    |              |

PROBLEM, No. 7.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next





VIEW OF MACAO.

The following extract of a letter from Macao, from an officer belonging to the China expedition, will be found to contain particulars which have not transpired in any other quarter:—the expedition is at a stand for want of reinforcements, which we now begin to despair of getting from India, owing to the late bad news from that quarter. The troops and fleet are all in good health. When Ningpo was captured, the Chinese had collected about one million dollars worth of copper coin for the payment of troops, casting of cannon, building fortifications at Ching-hai and Chusan, payment of labourers, &c. &c. It is reported that the General has been contented to take tithe only of this sum, leaving the remainder in the hands of the Chinese, who have an army of 40,000 men within a

day's march of him. We suspect this report is incorrect, believing the General to have too great a regard for those under him, to thus deprive them of their hard-earned prize-money. Hong-Kong is most rapidly increasing; stores, shops, and dwelling-houses springing up as if by magic, and there is already a population of about 15,000. Our Chinese possessions are Hong-Kong, Amoy, Chusan, Ching-hai, Ningpo, where the military force is distributed. The remains of the 37th Native Infantry have returned to India—300 out of 1100 men. None of the reinforcements, ships or men, have arrived. Should they come as intended, we shall go direct to Peking, where every preparation has been made by the Chinese. The fortifications are most extensive.

## THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.



MRS. KEELEY AND THE FORTUNE-TELLER.

Here is Mrs. Keeley appealing to the fates by the interpretation of a little fortune-teller of the Strand Theatre, and with that sweet slang of cockneyism, which she mouths or minces with such an angel grace of innocence, she asks for her fortune as though her wish were to be father to the thoughts of her gypsy sybil; and is in the act of saying, "Now give us a good 'un while you are about it." And this little episode is all properly enacted in the burlesque of *Wax and Wonders*; and Mrs. K. does get just such a "good un," in the way of fortune as the acclamations of her audience can bestow, and as we would wish her, on or off the stage, to the end of time. The *Jack Sheppard*, of Ainsworth; the *Poor Nelly*, of Boz, the arch spirit of a thousand bursts of merriment, "or gentle whisperer to the heart in love," she is simple and effective alike; and the true genius of popularity follows her faithfully wherever she goes. This is as it should be. She well earns her meed of fame, and she deserves, happily to enjoy it.



BUYING A HORSE FOR A CLERGYMAN.

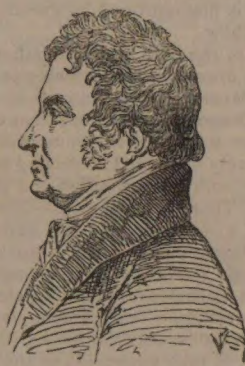
At Melksham fair, on Wednesday, a countryman was looking at some horses which were exhibiting for sale, when a gentleman in clerical attire, and representing himself to be such, applied to him

to purchase a particular animal, which he pointed out, saying that as a clergyman he did not like to be seen in such engagements, at the same time telling him he would give him a sovereign for his trouble. The trick took—the young man, "nothing green," paid £13 15s. for a horse not worth £5; which being done the clergyman was not to be found, and the purchaser had to take his bargain to himself, with "all faults."—*Sherborne Journal*.

## YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The great annual meeting of this extensive and flourishing Society was held at York, on Thursday last, when one of the most magnificent exhibitions of cattle that has ever taken place in this country was presented to thousands of gratified spectators.

At three o'clock in the afternoon upwards of 700 gentlemen and farmers sat down to the banquet, which was prepared in first-rate style, and set out in the riding-school adjoining the barracks. In the absence of Lord Wharnccliffe, Earl Spencer presided over the festivities; and, as his lordship happens to be not only the most distinguished patron of agriculture, but one of the first founders of those institutions which were established to promote the prosperity of this branch of industry, by the application of science to its development, we beg to present our readers with a portrait of the noble chairman.



EARL SPENCER.

The vice-chair was ably filled on this occasion by Lord Faversham.

To the right of the entrance was a raised table, at which sat the chairman, who had on his right the Earl of Zetland, the Hon. Sir E. Vavasour, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., W. R. C. Stansfield, Esq., M.P., and R. Dennison, Esq.; and on his left Lord Wenlock, Lord Hawke, the Hon. B. R. Lawley, R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P., and Archdeacon Wilberforce.

The usual loyal toasts having been proposed and enthusiastically responded to,

The Earl of Zetland, after an eloquent preface, proposed, "Success and prosperity to the Yorkshire Agricultural Society," which was received with the warmest demonstrations of attachment to the cause of agriculture.

Lord Faversham then rose to propose the next toast. He said, My lords and gentlemen, the duty devolves upon me of proposing to you the next toast. It is one upon which it is unnecessary for me to dilate, inasmuch as it is the health of the noble earl who has been accustomed for a long time to preside over societies of this description, and with whose character and merits you are well acquainted, and who, as a practical agriculturist, you know how to appreciate. (Loud cheers.) It is, gentlemen, the health of Earl Spencer (loud cheers for some time), who, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Wharnccliffe, has officiated as the president of this meeting. And I am sure you will join with me in offering our congratulations to the noble earl on the manner in which the meeting has passed off. We have, in the first place, been favoured by the beneficence of Providence with most beautiful and favourable weather. We have also had an excellent and splendid show of stock; and I believe that the observation which was made with respect to the Bristol meeting might be applied to this one, namely, that there have been a greater number of practical agriculturists and farmers assembled here to-day than at any former meeting of this society—of practical men, not assembled merely for the purpose of witnessing the exhibition of stock and of implements, however gratifying and interesting they undoubtedly are, but who have come here for the purpose of obtaining

information from their brother agriculturists and brother farmers, of the experiments which others may have made, with a view of carrying home those experiments, and of adopting them according to their circumstances, the capacities of their farms, and the quality of their land to their own advantage. (Cheers.) I sincerely join and concur in the hope expressed by the noble earl who last addressed you, that great good and many advantages may result from societies of this description, not only in the improvement of the breed of cattle, but the fruitfulness of its soil, and the augmentation of its fertility and of its produce; and I am persuaded that the agricultural interest is not the only interest that will benefit by those improvements. I am persuaded that every class in the community will reap a share of benefit, and that the manufacturing classes of the community will derive benefit from them; and not the least important, also that class to whose labour we are now in a great degree indebted for the success of our experiments, viz., to the working classes of the community. (Cheers.) It is, I think, perfectly true, and it is the principle upon which the very basis of all our cultivation must be founded, that all the great interests of this country are bound up and identified one with the other; and it is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of every branch of our national industry; but I think it is not too much to say that agriculture is the foundation of our permanent power as a nation, of our strength, and of our prosperity; and that those individuals may well deserve to be ranked amongst the benefactors of this country, who devote their time, their study, and their industry to the improvement of the land, with a view to increase its fertility and its powers of production. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is with these views, and also wishing to act upon those principles, that I am desirous of proposing to you the toast which has been entrusted to me, and that is the health of the noble earl who officiates as president at this board. (Loud cheers.)

"The President of this meeting—Earl Spencer." Three times three.

The Chairman was received with loud applause. His lordship said—I should ill express my feelings if I merely said that I rise to return my thanks for the honour you have done me. (Cheers.) But the manner in which you have received the proposition of Lord Faversham, undoubtedly has given me the greatest satisfaction, because it is most gratifying to me to feel that you should so estimate any service that I can possibly have rendered you. It is always my desire to do all that I can to promote the improvement of agriculture in this county, the improvement in the cultivation of the soil, and in the production of animals suitable for the food of man, because I am perfectly satisfied that the more we can increase the productions of our soil, and the more good we can produce by raising animals calculated at an early period of their lives to give food to man, the greater must be the benefit to the landed proprietors, and occupiers of land, and of every class of the community. Having this feeling strongly impressed upon me, I must admit that farming is a pursuit which gives me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. (Loud cheers.) I certainly have always been most ready to do what I could to promote such meetings as the present. (Hear.) Having said so much with regard to my own feelings, I think you will excuse me in saying a little more as respects the meeting of this day. Lord Zetland has told you most truly that this is the best show you have ever had. I think in almost every class there has been an improvement. In former times one class would be very great indeed, whilst others failed; but on the present occasion all our classes have been very good, and all (with the exception of horses) very much improved. This leads me to hope that the farmers and persons interested in the cultivation of the soil in Yorkshire are feeling the advantages which this society is calculated to give this county, and are exerting themselves to bring forward the best animals they can produce. It is by such an exhibition as this that we can collect together the different classes of this county, and it is by such a connexion that the interest of agriculture is improved by the communication with one another which these meetings enable us to hold, and the improvements thereby effected. On the present occasion the meeting has been productive of the greatest gratification, and we hope that by the support of the owners and occupiers of land in this county it will continue to succeed. But remember, that it requires considerable funds to enable it to succeed. Therefore, my earnest hope is, and my advice to you is, believing that its operations will be beneficial to all, that you will increase by every means in your power the subscribers to this Society, and do the best you can to spread an interest in its favour throughout all your neighbourhoods. (Hear.) Without this assistance we cannot expect to go on improving. With this assistance I think that the experience we have had, and the present improving show, will effect that which will be a benefit to this country and to us all. (Loud cheering.) I shall conclude by begging you to accept my best thanks for your kindness in drinking my health. (Loud and repeated cheering.)

A number of other toasts were given and responded to; after which the noble chairman read the awards of the prizes, which he afterwards distributed amongst the fortunate competitors. The next annual meeting is appointed to be held at Doncaster.

The advices from the Worcester hop districts speak generally of improvement in the plantations; and it was supposed another week or two of warm weather would secure about an average crop. Duty backed at £13,000, the highest yet quoted. The advices from other districts concur with these.

WORKING OF THE INCOME-TAX.—Recent inquiries and information which has reached us have convinced us that the Income-tax will create indirectly as great a loss to the revenue as the profit which it directly brings into the Exchequer. There is, in fact, so strong a disposition to save the tax by giving up other taxed articles, that scarcely an individual in the community will wholly neglect so obvious an expedient of lawful evasion. We will describe one case, that of a professional friend residing in a large manufacturing town in this county. Last year he kept a four-wheeled chaise, one horse, but compounded for one or more horses, a manservant, and a couple of dogs. All these he put down previous to the month of April, with the express design of saving as much of the Income-tax out of other contributions to the state as he possibly could. By this means his saving will be £12. What his income is we are not aware; but assuming it to be £500 a year, the Income-tax will be £14 11s. 8d.; so that his contribution to the revenue, instead of being an addition of the latter amount over and above his former contribution, will only be an addition of £2 11s. 8d., or less than one-fifth of what Sir Robert Peel calculated upon. This amount is so small, that were our friend, and others who adopt a similar expedient, disposed, he might easily save it in other ways, by reducing his consumption of excisable articles, for instance, or by blocking up an unimportant window in his house. This last expedient we know has been resorted to by many; and a tax-gatherer in the same town to which we have above alluded, reports, that there is scarcely a single inhabitant from whom he has been in the habit of collecting taxes, who has not adopted, or who is not preparing to adopt some mode of saving the Income-tax, or a portion of the Income-tax, out of the other taxes. If this practice be generally resorted to, the Income-tax will not be nearly so productive as Sir Robert Peel anticipates. Taxation has now gone as far as it can go. The squeezing-process has been carried to an extreme; and the time has at length arrived, as with a milch cow, when, milk as they will, the Government cannot draw another drop.—*Leeds Times*.



## DISTURBED STATE OF THE COTTON DISTRICTS OF LANCASHIRE.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday.—At a very early hour this morning, Manchester and its neighbourhood was thrown into a state of very great excitement by a report that a large number of the turn-out cotton-spinners from the neighbourhood of Ashton, Hyde, and Staleybridge were on their way here. The report further stated that a great number of these people had yesterday moved down upon Oldham, where they had forcibly turned out all the hands, and that their object in Manchester was to pursue a similar course. On inquiry at the Town-hall, and other places where authentic information was likely to be obtained, it was found that these reports were well founded. About ten o'clock a body of 8000 or 10,000 workmen from Ashton and its neighbourhood entered the town, and succeeded in stopping several large factories; and large bodies of police and soldiery were ordered out, and were under arms.

The following is a brief history of the causes which have led to this irruption. The recent glut of the markets in every direction had led some of the masters in the neighbourhood of Ashton to propose a lower scale of wages to their workmen, as the only means of avoiding a more dreaded alternative—that of closing their mills. The workmen, in most instances, accepted the offer; but an intimation from some of the other mill-owners that they would all be compelled to follow the same course, led to a re-consideration of the question, and the result was that every mill in Ashton, Hyde, and Staleybridge, was stopped by the hands voluntarily turning out, and declaring their intention to stop all the factories in the whole district until the masters consented to return to the prices of 1840.

Many of these mills employed more than 1500 hands, and the workmen who turned out from them may be estimated at more than 20,000. But in addition to the cotton-spinners, power-loom-weavers, &c., who turned out, some 3000 or 4000 of other trades must be added, for at Ashton and Staleybridge the joiners, sawyers, shoemakers, in fact, the trades generally, have laid aside their tools.

The turn-outs entered at the Ancoats end of Manchester, where they were met by a troop of Dragon Guards and a portion of the Rifle Corps quartered here. Before the police or military had reached Ancoats, the procession from Ashton had presented themselves before the two mills of Mr. Guest, the mill of Messrs. G. Clarke and Co., and Messrs. Kennedy's mill, the hands of which at once relinquished work. Their progress to the other mills was doubtless stayed by the arrival of the police and soldiery. The number of policemen present was about 250, well armed. The main body of the turn-outs, being disappointed of a place of meeting in Stevenson-square, moved on to Granby-row-fields, where they took up the ground, and a few of their leaders addressed them from a waggon. The speeches of the leaders of the turn-outs had relation chiefly to the rate of wages, and they all recommended peace.

The meeting broke up about two o'clock, when the vast assemblage formed in order of procession; Mr. Maude and Mr. G. Clarke (both magistrates) followed in the rear of the procession till it was fairly out of the town, and left it on the road to Ashton at three o'clock.

(From the *Manchester Guardian*.)

Shortly after the meeting of the operatives, a crowd of persons, chiefly lads, went along Newton-lane in a tumultuous manner, demanding bread at the various provision shops. Some of the shopkeepers, aware of their coming, had closed their shops; but thought it most prudent, in some cases, to throw a loaf or two out to the clamorous crowd. About the same time a crowd assembled in front of two shops at the head of Travis-street, Great Ancoats, the occupiers of which were also compelled to distribute bread gratuitously. Intelligence of these depredations having been conveyed to Colonel Wemyss, he proceeded to the spot with a troop of horse, a company of rifles, and a detachment of police; but, although the whole of the Ancoats districts presented a very disturbed appearance, from the number of factory hands who were walking about in all directions, no further attacks on property took place. Throughout the greater part of yesterday afternoon, most of the shops in Oldham-street, Great Ancoats-street, and Oldham-road were closed, through fear of the disorderly crowds which were perambulating the town.

At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, a mob, consisting chiefly of women, attacked the mill of Messrs. Preston and Son, Arwick-island, broke all the windows, and damaged property to the amount of £40. At a quarter to three o'clock, the same party attacked the dye-works in Ancoats-vale, belonging to Messrs. Barlow and Sons. The damages will not exceed £10. Mr. Kennedy's mill was also attacked by a mob, 300 squares of glass broken, and Mr. Kennedy, jun., assaulted.

## FURTHER OUTRAGES.—A GIRL KILLED.

Between three and four o'clock a large mob proceeded along Oxford-road, for the purpose of stopping Messrs. Birley's mill and that of the Oxford-road Twist Company. On arriving at the latter they demanded that the hands should be turned out. Mr. Henry Cooke, one of the partners, complied with their request, and immediately ordered the engines to be stopped. Not content with this, they demanded leave to enter the mill, in order that they might be sure of no one remaining inside. On his refusal to let them do so, they instantly commenced the work of destruction by smashing to pieces the windows of the porter's lodge, at the north-east corner, and entered the mill-yard. Fortunately the military arrived at this juncture, and the only damage committed was the flinging a skipful of bobbins into the street. Mr. D. Maude and Inspector Irwin arrived at the same time, and succeeded, with the assistance of the police and military, in apprehending 14 of the rioters. While the military were escorting the prisoners to the Town-hall, the mob proceeded to Messrs. Birley's mill, the windows of which they immediately commenced breaking. The inmates set to work a force-pump, worked by the engine, to throw water on the crowd; but, this not proving an effectual defence, they resorted to more formidable weapons. Several of them ascended to the roof, and flung down stones, pieces of iron, and other missiles, with such fatal effect that several persons were hurt, and a young girl, it is said, was killed on the spot. The ammunition of the mob having been exhausted before they had broken all the windows, they seized a cart loaded with coals, which was on its way to the factory, tilted it up, and employed the contents in finishing the work of destruction. On the soldiers and police making their appearance, the mob dispersed, and Inspectors Irwin, M'Mullen, and Maybury, apprehended eight men in the act of breaking windows.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(From a Second Edition of the *Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday.)

MANCHESTER.—At six this morning about 2000 people assembled in Granby-row Fields, Mr. Crossley in the chair. Having formed in procession, they proceeded along Granby-row. In passing near the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, they forced the labourers, who were at work on the line, to throw down their tools and go along with them. "No one," they said, "should work until they had got their rights." The next resting-place of the crowd, which had now swelled to nearly 10,000 persons, was

in Ancoats-street, in the neighbourhood of Messrs. Kennedy's mill, which was protected by Superintendent Cochrane and the C division of police.

By nine o'clock nearly all the factories and public works in the neighbourhood of Oxford-road, London-road, and Ancoats, had turned out their hands.

The mill of Messrs. Stirling and Beckton, Lower Mosley-street, which suffered so severely on the previous evening, was visited by several parties during the morning, who called on the hands to come out and join the procession. Finding that there was no disposition to comply with the request, the mob began to throw stones at the windows of the mill, and also at the doors and window-shutters of the dwelling-house of Mr. Beckton, the latter of which soon became a total wreck.

The cavalry having arrived, they endeavoured to disperse the rioters, who now became audacious, and, therefore, seemed disposed to resist for a while; but on the soldiers drawing their swords and dashing into the midst of them, they fled in all directions.

About a quarter past twelve, a body of between 300 and 400 people, including many boys and young men, came suddenly into Princess-street, and a number of them, in passing, entered the shop of Mr. John Howarth, fruiterer and provision dealer, and demanded some bread. Mr. Howarth thought it prudent to comply with their demand, and gave them five four-pound loaves, with which they appeared to be satisfied. Meanwhile some one had hastened to the police-office with the information, and Inspector Irwin arrived there with a body of the police, before the men had quitted the premises and succeeded in capturing seven of them, who were promptly conveyed to the New Bailey, and safely lodged there. On this, as on former occasions, threats were heard on the part of the mobs in more than one street, that at night (Wednesday night) they would have the prisoners out of the New Bailey. We may add here that the number of prisoners conveyed there previous to nine o'clock this morning was 27; there were 15 conveyed there in the forenoon from Messrs. Stirling and Beckton's, Lower Mosley-street, and probably a dozen or more from other quarters, so that there are between 50 and 60 persons lodged there at the time we are writing this (two o'clock).

Information having reached the police-office that it was intended to demolish the lock-up at Newtown, a strong body of police was promptly despatched thither; but before they could reach the place, a distance of considerably more than a mile from the police-office, the work of destruction had been completed. They then tore down doors, window-frames, the beams of the roof, and we are assured by an eye-witness, that in ten minutes the place was almost literally levelled with the ground.

Shortly afterwards a report reached the police-office that the same body of men intended to attack the Manchester gas-works, at Newtown; and about half-past twelve a strong body of police was despatched thither. From an eye-witness who was on the spot shortly afterwards, we learn that about half-past 1 there could not be fewer than 8000 or 10,000 people in the neighbourhood; the dragoons were galloping about with drawn sabres, driving the people back; strong bodies of the police and the 60th Rifles were keeping the ends of the streets in various directions, so as to prevent the mob passing; and this was the state of things in the streets for about half a mile round the gas-works in all directions.

Another report brought to the police-office about the same time was, that the rioters intended to visit the Liverpool and Manchester Railway (and probably others), with the object of tearing up the rails, and thus, as they hoped, preventing any reinforcements of military reaching the town. At the time we are writing (two o'clock), we have not heard of any attack on the railway station.

At three o'clock 300 special constables were sworn in, and gentlemen were thronging to the Town Hall for the purpose. Each special constable is distinguished by a white riband tied round the arm, above the elbow.

A strong force of the 60th Rifles, together with a number of the police, have been drawn up the greater part of the day near the mill of Messrs. Murray, Great Ancoats-street. The other troops here are the 1st Dragoons. They are kept constantly in readiness, and two or three troops of them, as will be seen above, have already been actively employed in driving back the riotous assemblages from their work of destruction and plunder.

MANCHESTER, Thursday Evening.—The town remains in a dreadful state of excitement, and the news received from all the neighbouring districts, render matters much more gloomy. Last night General Wade arrived to take command of the troops in the district, and it is understood that despatches have been sent off for two more regiments. Two companies of the Rifles, with 80 police and 200 special constables, along with two pieces of artillery, were sent off to take possession of the open space in Ancoats. Some thousands of persons had assembled, and the Riot Act was read, but without any effect in causing them to disperse.

Soon after three o'clock this morning the inhabitants of Salford were alarmed by one of the most terrific outbreaks of fire that has occurred for many years. It was found to have taken place at a steam saw-mill, and damage was done to the extent of £600, the whole of which is covered by the insurance.

A large meeting was held at six o'clock in the fields at Granby-row, when the Riot Act was read, and the assembly was dispersed by the military, consisting of cavalry and two pieces of artillery.

At two o'clock news came into town that all the workmen in the employ of Lord F. Egerton, M.P., as carpenters, curriers, &c., at Worsley, had turned out, and that colliers were also expected to follow. If so, upwards of 2000 persons more will be out of employment. It was also ascertained that all the mills are closed at Staley-bridge, Glossop, Mottram, &c., where there is no military force, nor even adequate police protection.

Two proclamations were issued at five o'clock, calling on the well disposed to maintain the peace.

GREAT MEETING OF COLLIERIES AT WEDNESBURY.—BIRMINGHAM, Six o'clock, Thursday.—Another meeting of the colliers has been held to-day, at which no fewer than 10,000 to 12,000 were present. As far as I have yet been able to learn, there has been no exhibition of outrage, and it is generally expected that the affair will pass off like the former display. Groups of turn-out colliers are perambulating the district, asking for charity, and many hundreds have found their way to Birmingham on a similar errand. A meeting of the masters has also been held to-day at Dudley, and though their deliberations were strictly private, it is understood that they have resolved unanimously that the demands of the workmen are most excessive, and cannot be consented to.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

The house met for the purpose of delivering judgments in several appeal cases.

REV. JOHN FERGUSON AND SEVEN OTHER MINISTERS, AND ANDREW MORRISON AND TWO OTHERS, ELDERS, FORMING THE PRESBYTERY OF AUCHTERARDE, v. THE EARL OF KINNOUL AND REV. R. YOUNG.

This was an appeal against a decree of the Court of Session, with the circumstances of which the public are already tolerably familiar. The case was argued some time since, and the house had taken time to consider the judgment.—The Lord Chancellor now delivered his opinion, affirming the decision of the court below, which was agreed in by Lords Brougham, Cottingham, and Campbell.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

## NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—LIVERPOOL, AUG. 8.

(Before Lord Denman.)

Francis Bradley was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Alice Bradley, by the administration of arsenic.—Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Monk conducted the prosecution; Dr. Brown was assigned as counsel for the prisoner.—A number of witnesses having been examined in support of the prosecution, Dr. Brown addressed the jury for the prisoner, pointing out every circumstance in the evidence which could throw a doubt on the fact of his guilt.—His lordship summed up the case with great minuteness; and the jury, having retired for a few minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty.—His lordship, without putting on the black cap, passed sentence of death on the prisoner, in a brief and very solemn address, holding out to him no hope of mercy.—The prisoner heard the sentence quite unmoved.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.

Crown Side.—Before Lord Denman.

MISS CRELLIN'S CASE.

John Orr M'Gill, Richard Jones, and Margaret, his wife, Jane Clayton, John Osborne Quick, and Thomas Wormald Rogerson, were indicted for feloniously taking away one Ann Crellin, from motives of lucre, being a person possessed of both real and personal property, with intent to marry and defile her against her will.—Mr. Baines, assisted by Mr. Crompton, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Atherton, and Mr. Fitzgerald, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Armstrong appeared for M'Gill; Mr. Serjeant Murphy for Mrs. Clayton and Mr. Quick; Dr. Brown for Mr. and Mrs. Jones; and Mr. Brandt for Rogerson.—Mr. Baines, in opening the case to the jury, said: The inquiry was one of an extremely serious kind, serious in itself, and committed under circumstances of extraordinary fraud and cruelty. The prosecutrix was a lady of between 40 and 50 years of age, possessed of property to the amount of £4000 or £5000, partly in personal and partly in real estate. She is a person of weak judgment, credulous, and one upon whom designing persons would be likely to practise. The learned counsel then proceeded to detail the facts of the case, which are no doubt sufficiently fresh in the recollection of the public to render their recapitulation here unnecessary. It will be remembered that the prosecutrix was conveyed to Gretna Green by stratagem, where she was united in wedlock, after the fashion of that celebrated place, to M'Gill, the prisoner.—The indictment was framed upon the statute of 9th George IV., commonly called Lord Lansdowne's Act, providing for the punishment of persons taking away any woman from motives of lucre to marry or defile her.—Miss Ann Crellin was then called to the witness-box.—Mr. Armstrong objected, that it had been opened by the counsel for the prosecution, that she was married to one of the prisoners, and she therefore could not be a witness against him. She was then sworn on the *voire dire*, and said, I was married, they say, at Gretna Green. I was kept a prisoner at Rogerson's afterwards. I lived with him against my will. She was then sworn in chief, and deposed to the facts stated by the learned counsel; and in her cross-examination developed scenes of the grossest profligacy, in which she was herself a prominent actress. Several other witnesses were examined, but the counsel for the prosecution declined to put Mr. Linton, who performed the marriage ceremony at Gretna, into the box.—Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Serjeant Murphy, Dr. Brown, and Mr. Brandt, then successively addressed the jury for their respective clients; after which his lordship summed up the evidence, and the jury, at a late hour, returned a verdict of Guilty against M'Gill, Jones (the male), Clayton, and Quick; and acquitted Mrs. Jones and Rogerson; the jury expressing their opinion that Miss Crellin's conduct was highly culpable. Sentence deferred.—The court and all the avenues to it were crowded during the whole of the day, the interest which the public took in the event of this remarkable case not having in any degree abated.

## MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

(Before Mr. Sergeant Adams and a Bench of Magistrates.)

DESPERATE ASSAULT.—Thomas Martin, a shoemaker, was indicted for the following savage assault upon John M'Colloch, on the 6th of August, in the parish of St. Pancras.—The complainant stated that he resided at No. 169, Tottenham-court-road, and the prisoner lodged in the same house, and was in the habit of staying out very late of a night, and leaving the street-door open upon his return home. The complainant remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his conduct, and some words passed between them. The prisoner then went down stairs and procured an iron bar, with which he inflicted a grievous injury upon the complainant's head. (The appearance of the complainant fully bore out this statement.) He ran into his room, but was followed by the prisoner, who had also armed himself with a large hammer, sharply pointed at one end, and with this deadly instrument he made a blow at complainant, which struck his thumb, and nearly severed it from his hand. (The complainant's hand was bandaged up and in a sling.) The landlord of the house interfered, and prevented the prisoner from doing any further mischief, and he was given in charge to the police. The prisoner, who made a long rambling defence about some previous quarrel, was found guilty.—The chairman told him that he might consider himself fortunate that he had not been committed to the Central Criminal Court for trial; and after expressing the indignation which the court felt at his brutal conduct, sentenced him to four months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and ordered him at the expiration of that period to find bail.

## POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—The final examination of Richard Handley, Sarah Ann Hunt, and Richard Gifford, charged with being concerned, either as principals or receivers, in a vast number of robberies, involving property to an enormous amount, took place on Monday before Mr. Malby. Police-serjeants Whall and Gray brought forward evidence in a new case, which it appeared affected the prisoners Gifford and Hunt only.—The magistrate was informed that twelve complete cases out of twenty-one were now fully taken against the prisoners, upon all of which they stood committed.—Handley begged that he might have some money allowed him in order to prepare for his defence.—Mr. Malby said he had given all the information he could to the police, and he hoped the magistrate would take his application into consideration. If he was refused money, might he have his watch?—Mr. Malby having ascertained that the watch had been really bought by the prisoner as he stated, directed the police to give it up to him.—The prisoners were then removed.—Such has been the alarm occasioned by the recent disclosures, that nine "fences," as they are termed, have fled the country, or are out of the way. The fears of these persons are excited by the prisoner Handley, who, it was reported, would most likely be admitted as Queen's evidence, and in that event, he would have been enabled to inculcate almost every "fence" in London. To give some idea of the ingenuity displayed in effecting robberies, it may be noticed, that in Handley's box a common porter's dress was found. This dress the prisoner was accustomed to assume, and in the character of porter, would carry off any property entrusted to him. The disguise also enabled him to enter, at an early hour in the morning, a warehouse that he had previously ascertained was left unguarded, and to remove the plunder without much fear of exciting suspicion.

UNION HALL, MONDAY.—THE CRAWFORD PEERAGE.—Robert Lindsey Crawford, claimant of the Crawford peerage, was brought up for final examination. The prisoner had now been in custody about a month on the alleged charge of returning from transportation; and although he has been remanded from time to time, yet no evidence has been brought forward to establish the charge against him, although it was stated on the first examination that such testimony would be forthcoming from Ireland as would prove that he was tried and convicted of horse-stealing in that country in 1827, and sentenced to transportation for life, from which, however, he returned without the direction of government. Mr. Cottingham now inquired of the policeman who "got up" the case, whether he was prepared with the necessary evidence to the alleged offence against the accused?—The policeman, in reply, said, that he had no further evidence than that already brought forward—that he had communicated with the Home-office on the subject, but that he had received no instructions in the business.—Mr. Cottingham said that the prisoner had now been in custody for a month; that every opportunity had been given to the police to prove the charge if they were in a condition to do so, but they had failed in doing so; and there was not a tittle of evidence adduced to show that the accused was a returned transport, and he should, therefore, be discharged. The magistrate then ordered the whole of the prisoner's documents which were taken from him by the police to be delivered up to him, as he said that they would be of importance in urging his title as claimant to the Crawford peerage.—The accused was then discharged.

On Tuesday, Lenny, the man examined at this court a few days ago, on the alleged charge of the murder of his wife, in Bexley-street, Camberwell, was brought before Mr. Cottingham for final examination.—Inspector Campbell stated that the inquest on the body of the deceased woman took place on the preceding day, and that the verdict of the jury exonerated the prisoner from being the cause of her death. The inspector added that he had no further evidence to bring forward than that which had already been entered into.—The magistrate said, that he should discharge the prisoner, but at the same time warned him in future to restrain his passion; for it was certain that if the quarrel had not arisen between him and his unfortunate wife, she would then have been in existence. He was then liberated from custody.

MARYLEBONE.—On Tuesday last, two organ-players (Italians), who gave their names Francis Lebaridi, and Lorenzo Mossi, applied to the sitting magistrate, Mr. Rawlinson, to whom they set forth some particulars connected with an attack made upon their persons by Lord Frankfort, of 17, Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park-square. It was also alleged by them that his lordship had, in addition thereto, done considerable damage to a valuable organ of which they had the charge.—It appeared, from the evidence of Lebaridi, one of the complainants, that on Friday night last he was playing with his organ, when a servant came up to Hyde-park-street. He had not been playing long when a little boy ran up and told him to desist, and on his refusing to do so, a gentleman, whom the complainant proved to have been Lord Frankfort, came up and struck him on the head with his fist. He also struck the lantern of the organ, and otherwise damaged the instrument very



much. Complainant valued the organ at £160, and stated that it had been damaged to the amount of £12.—Lorenzo Mossi, the other complainant, deposed to the same effect.—The Hon. Captain Boyle, 7, Upper Hyde-park-street, said, About 10 o'clock on Friday night I desired my courier to call the Italian boy to play under my window for the amusement of the family. After playing a little while the music suddenly ceased, and on my going out to see what was the matter I found a person holding the boy's collar. I begged of him to let the lad go, as I had ordered him to play, but he said he was going to give him in charge of a policeman. Another gentleman quickly came to the spot, and recognised the person who had hold of the organ-player as being Lord Frankfort. A crowd of persons had assembled, and I said I should send for a policeman.—Mr. Wooller: Did Lord Frankfort say he had sent for a policeman?—Witness: He did not.—Mr. Wooller: In point of fact, did any policeman come?—Witness: Yes, just as the disturbance was over, and he then could not interfere.—Mr. Wooller: How far from Lord Frankfort's house is yours?—Witness: More than seventy or eighty yards.—Mr. Oliveira, of 8, Upper Hyde-park-street, gave evidence to the same effect.—Mr. Wooller (the whole of the evidence having been gone into) addressed the magistrate to the effect that Lord Frankfort had on many similar occasions been subject to the greatest annoyance from the performance of these street musicians, and that in the present instance, on finding that the organ-player paid no attention to the message delivered to him by his (Lord Frankfort's) footboy, the latter was immediately sent for a policeman; but returning without one, his lordship himself went out and directed the player and his companion to go away; they refused to do so, and the only object he had in view was to keep them at the spot until the arrival of a constable, when he intended to give them both into custody. There was a scuffle amongst them, but no blows. They had no business to continue there after being ordered to move on, and a person was not to be indulged in his love for street music, if the performance was productive of annoyance to others. Mr. Wooller called Lord Frankfort's footboy, who proved having desired complainants to desist from playing.—Mr. Rawlinson read the clause in the Police Act relative to street musicians. It appears therefrom that the said class of persons are liable to a penalty if they refuse to depart when called upon by any inhabitant to do so; but it also sets forth that "illness, or any other reasonable cause," shall be at the same time assigned, which was not the case with respect to the matter under investigation. Mr. Rawlinson, who told Mr. Wooller prior to judgment being given that he should recommend that some compensation be made to complainants, but which suggestion was not acceded to by Mr. Wooller, said, he considered that Lord Frankfort had conducted himself with an indiscretion quite inexcusable, and fined him £2 10s. for each assault.—The penalties were immediately paid by Mr. Wooller.—One of the complainants asked Mr. Rawlinson how he was to act with respect to recovering the amount of the damage which the organ had sustained; and he was told to apply to an attorney, the said amount being beyond his (the magistrate's) reach.

**THAMES POLICE.**—On Tuesday George Lorimer, a man about 30 years of age, late chief mate of the brig British Queen, now lying in the St. Katharine's-dock, was brought before Mr. Broderip, charged with the wilful murder of Robert Micklejohn, the captain of the same vessel, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. Mr. Hodgson, the solicitor, attended for the prisoner, and Mr. Pelham for the prosecution. The investigation, which lasted three hours, created much interest in a very crowded court.—Joseph Smith, a seaman, was the first witness. He stated, that on the 11th of April last the ship was at Aghway, on the coast of Africa, and lying at anchor. There was plenty of grog on board the ship, it was the last night for taking in corn, and he and the mate worked very cheerfully together. The mate sang a little, but appeared deranged in one sense, either with the horrors or something else, and said he imagined, as he went ashore, that he could hear the African crews of the canoes singing "The old man of Glasgow," and asked him to put his ears to the rail of the ship and hear it. He did so to satisfy the mate, but could hear nothing. There was nothing else remarkable in the mate's behaviour all day. At night, when the captain came on board, he was asked by a man to give all hands a glass of grog for blocking up the hatchways with corn, and he did so. After supper the mate sung out for the crew to come on deck and pump ship, as she was very leaky. The men all began to grumble at this order, and asked the mate why he did not give the order before; and the mate said he had told witness to do it, which he had not done. At ten o'clock the same night it was his watch on deck, and he had not been there more than five minutes when the mate came running forward, and exclaimed, "Joe, the captain is overboard." He thought the mate was deranged, and said to him, "You had better go and lie down, Mr. Lorimer." Soon after that he was sitting down on the windlass with his face aft, and had been talking to the cook, who had just left him, when he heard the captain say, "Don't, Geordie, don't." At that time there was no one on the quarter-deck but the captain and mate, and it was very dark at the time. Directly after he heard the captain speak he heard a plunge in the water, and the mate at the same moment called out, "Forward, there, forward!" and the cook said, "Why don't you look out?" Witness observed, "What is the use of answering that crazy man?" The mate called down to the people below at the same time. When he first heard the plunge in the water he had not the least suspicion any man was overboard, and thought a demijohn of rum had fallen into the water. The cook, who was further aft than he was, appeared alarmed, and said, "What is that?" and they both ran towards the after-part of the ship, and they had to go over the captain's bed, which was made upon deck to windward, and right in the way going aft. The cook, who first missed the captain, said to the mate, "You have hove the captain overboard," and the mate made use of some expression, and said he gave him a shove. He looked over the ship's side, and saw the water disturbed and "sparkling," and a person overboard struggling, who immediately afterwards disappeared. The captain was never seen afterwards. The stern boat could not be lowered, for the falls and the grips of the rigging were fast round it, while the oars were in the fore part of the ship barricaded up with spars. The crew all came aft together, but no signs of the captain were perceivable. The ship was about two or two and a-half miles from the shore when all this happened. All the people on board, except the cook and himself, were forward. In answer to questions by Mr. Hodgson, the witness said, the captain's body was never found, and he had no doubt the sharks got it, for there were plenty of them round the ship. A few days before a man, who died of the fever, was buried, and they had scarcely lowered him into the sea when the sharks got him and devoured him.—John Lucas, an African black, deposed to the strange conduct of the prisoner towards the captain previous to the sad event. On the night in question he had poured out the coffee for the captain and mate, who partook of it on deck; and while they were doing so the mate said to the captain very seriously, "Mickle, that's the last cup of coffee you will ever take, or that we shall have together." "Why?" asked the captain. The mate replied, "You will see by and by; you will drink no more coffee." He then went on to say, that after the captain had retired to rest, the mate began handling the captain, who sang out three times, "Leave me alone." Witness spoke to the man upon the watch, and observed, that the mate was always troubling the captain while he was sleeping, and was constantly teasing him. After that everything was quiet, and he listened, and could hear nothing at all for some time, nor did he hear any one speak; when the silence was broken all at once by a heavy splash in the water. As soon as he heard the splash he jumped up, ran aft, and met the mate on the poop, on the larboard side of the ship, in the act of turning round; and upon looking over the ship's side, close to where the mate was, he saw the captain in the water, lifting up his hands and looking up. Here the African lifted his arms, and raised his face, as if in the act of supplication, to denote what the captain did, and then let them fall suddenly, and said, "The captain went down, his arms dropped, and he was seen no more." As the mate turned round, he tapped him on the shoulder, and said, "You have thrown the captain overboard." The mate said, "I did; I only gave him a kick, and he went overboard." The mate was then seized and bound. The colours were hoisted half-mast, and a letter was written, signed by the crew, and sent to the agent, who came on board the British Queen with the first lieutenant of a man-of-war, and the vessel was brought home in charge of an officer of her Majesty's ship.—Mr. Broderip asked the prisoner if he had any defence to make, and warned him that anything he might say would be used against him in another place. After saying that he would leave him to the exercise of his own discretion, he was ready to hear anything the prisoner was ready to say.—The prisoner, who had maintained silence throughout the investigation, and had listened very attentively to the evidence, in rather an unconcerned manner said, I have nothing to say, only I don't recollect anything at all about it.—Mr. Broderip: It is my duty to commit you to take your trial for the wilful murder of Robert Micklejohn, and it will be for a jury to say, under the direction of a learned judge, whether you were in a sane state of mind or not when you committed this murder.—The witnesses were then bound over in the usual form, and the prisoner, who conversed very cheerfully with his friends, and at his own request was supplied with some porter, was sent to Newgate. The deceased Captain Micklejohn was only 25 years of age when he met with his untimely end. He was a very promising young man, a native of Scotland, and the prisoner, we understand, was a fellow-townsmen.

**CLERKENWELL.**—On Tuesday James Rogers, aged 17 years, was placed at the bar before Mr. Combe, charged by Mrs. Rogers, his own mother, residing at No. 5, Clark's-place, Bagnigge-wells-road, St. Pancras, with cutting and wounding her with a knife.—Mrs. Rogers (the mother), who was in court with a handkerchief to her face, was called forward, when she exhibited a dreadfully mutilated face, and the blood gushed profusely from the wounds, and she was unable to speak.—Mr. Combe said she was evidently in an unfit state to be examined, and she ought to be taken instantly to the hospital. She was then removed from the court for that purpose.—Mr. Combe asked the prisoner whether he wished to say anything to the charge?—Prisoner: My father abused me.—Mr. Combe: I can only tell you that your mother seems to be seriously wounded. She may be dangerously so, and if she should happen to die you will be tried for your life, and may be hanged. So I caution you that you are not bound to say anything unless you like: if you do say anything it will be taken down in writing, and read for or against you at your trial.—Prisoner: I wish to speak. He then stated as follows:—My father sent out to the yard for a long rope to beat me with, after he had abused me very much. My father had been telling me before that he would give me a good hiding. He was sitting by the side of the table. He said he would bring me before a magistrate. He made a rush at me. I jumped over a chair to get out of the kitchen, when my mother and

sister got hold of me by the hair of my head. I sprang round, and tumbled down. My mother called up my two brothers to catch hold of my hair. My brother next to me, a year and five months younger, is my father's pet, and causes a great many words between us, which I dislike. He came up and seized my hair with his two hands. Before I tried to escape from my father I had a knife in my hand eating my breakfast. I had it in my right hand, and my mother was on the left. I made a blow at my brother with the back part of my hand, when my brother lifted up his arm, and the knife went into my mother's face and wounded it. My sister called out that I had cut my mother. I then struggled to get away from them, and I tumbled down with the whole of them a top of me. They sent for Mr. Churchill, the policeman, and when he came in I threw the knife down, and he brought me to the station-house. None of it was done intentionally towards my mother. I could not throw the knife away because they were so close upon me. When it was done my mother was down. I told her I was very sorry for it.—Mr. Combe inquired what the prisoner worked at?—The father replied he had worked at a paper-stainer's; and said that this was the second time the prisoner had stabbed his mother.—The prisoner was remanded for a week. He did not appear at all affected, and left the bar with indifference.

Two fashionably-attired young men, who gave their names and occupations as Charles Roberts and William Chambers, linendrapers, but who turned out to be a brace of medical students, were charged with violently assaulting police-constable Gordon, with twisting several knockers off doors, and with disturbing the public peace.—From the evidence of the complainant, it appeared that that morning, at ten minutes to two o'clock, he was on duty in Caroline-street, Bedford-square, when the prisoners passed by him. They went up to almost every door, and gave the knockers a twist. They then went into Russell-street. Chambers went to the door of Mr. Alexandre, foreign bookseller, and twisted the knocker off. Roberts did the same at the next door. The constable went over and took Roberts into custody; whereupon the latter seized him by the collar, struck him on the chest, kicked him violently, and at length felled him to the ground, where he gave him several severe blows on the head, from which the constable deposed he was suffering great pain. Police-constable Baker then came up and was assaulted by Chambers. He sprang his rattle. When the prisoners found they would be overpowered, Chambers offered the policeman £10 to set them at liberty, and tendered his watch and chain as a pledge. The bribe was rejected, and they were taken to the station-house. On examination there were several bell-handles found on them, and in the cell where they had been, three knockers of doors.—Mr. Alexandre identified the knocker as his property, and said his family had been greatly alarmed by the noise made in twisting it off.—Mr. Richard Spell, 25, New Ormond-street, identified another of the knockers.—Mr. Combe: What are you, prisoner?—Roberts: I am an assistant in the hosiery establishment of Hardwicke and Ford, Holborn.—Chambers: I am a clerk, out of employment.—Mr. Combe: I do not believe a word of it. Is there anybody here that knows you?—They answered, "No."—Mr. Combe said he suspected they were in a condition of life which would enable them to pay the utmost fine he could impose, £5, without inconvenience. If that were the case he thought he would not be doing his duty towards the public and the police if he did not inflict a real punishment, namely, to send them to prison and hard labour for a fortnight.—Prisoners: Oh! your worship, we shall be ruined if you do so. Fine us.—Mr. Combe: Who are you, then?—The prisoners were silent.—They were then remanded. Their real profession was subsequently discovered, and they were fined £3 each, and the expense of new knockers, &c.—They were then locked up, when Chambers paid his fine, &c., and the friends of Roberts shortly after drove up in a carriage, paid his fine, &c., and drove off with him.

#### CORONERS' INQUESTS.

**THE ALLEGED MURDER AT PECKHAM.**—On Monday an inquest was held at the Swan Inn, Peckham New Town, before Mr. Carter, coroner for Surrey, and a highly respectable jury, on view of the body of Mrs. Norah Lenney, aged forty, whose death, it was alleged, had been caused by her having been kicked by her husband, William Lenney, a beer-shop keeper and greengrocer, residing in Bexley-street, Camberwell, on Thursday afternoon last, whilst in a state of intoxication, and quarrelling with her husband. The unfortunate deceased was far advanced in pregnancy, and expected her confinement daily. Lenney had been apprehended, and on Friday underwent an examination at Union Hall; and the prisoner was remanded for the production of evidence as to the origin of the quarrel which led to the fatal results. From the evidence adduced before the coroner, it appeared that on the afternoon of Thursday the deceased and her husband were sitting in the back parlour. The deceased was much in liquor, when she threw an earthen mug at her husband, and ultimately seized him by the hair of his head, and pulling him off a chair, they both fell upon the ground, the deceased underneath. When the husband got up, he gave her a kick on the lower part of her person; but it was not a violent one. Almost immediately after a violent hemorrhage ensued, and a midwife was sent for; but the deceased expired in about three quarters of an hour. The deceased was addicted to habits of intemperance, and they frequently quarrelled. The evidence of Mr. Lodge, a surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, went to show that the deceased had died from exhaustion, caused by excessive hemorrhage; but could not undertake to say that the injury was the positive result of violence. After a long deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death, caused by an internal injury by her husband falling upon her accidentally, and not with any intention of violence." The inquiry lasted upwards of six hours.

On Monday forenoon Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Angel and Trumpet, King-street, Holborn, on the body of Mr. Joseph Crane, aged 59, a wine-merchant, late of No. 11, in the above street. Mr. John Crane, son of deceased, said, that on Friday morning last, a little before seven o'clock, having come down stairs, he perceived the cellar door ajar, which was unusual. He tried to enter, but found the door obstructed by something behind. At length he forced it open, and found his father hanging behind it, being suspended by the neck from the service-pipe leading to the cistern, by means of a bell-rope. Not having a knife about him, witness called for assistance, which was speedily at hand, and deceased was cut down. The body, though warm, was dead. At bed-time the previous night witness saw deceased alive. During the last three weeks, in particular, his spirits were much depressed, and he shunned the society of his friends. He complained of great pain in the head.—The coroner: Had he no medical advice for that pain?—Witness: No; though pressed by my mother to consult a physician, he declined doing so, alleging that it was of no use.—The coroner: In such cases, the sufferers' friends should of themselves call in medical aid. It is astonishing how the head, the chief organ of all, is neglected, whilst if only some little member of the body is injured, a finger, or even a nail, the surgeon is sent for. People suffering pain in the head are not proper judges of what ought to be done, and their relations should advise and act for them. The doing so would often prevent fatal mischief.—The witness said, that in 1838 his father had consulted Dr. Monroe, who stated that he could do nothing for him, and pronounced him insane, and desired that he should be watched vigilantly. He was so watched, and a former attempt at suicide frustrated; but, until latterly, deceased appeared of sane mind. He laboured under a delusion that he was unable to pay certain small debts, whereas he had placed in the hands of a friend in trust a large sum of money to be prepared for any contingency. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

**SUICIDE FROM DISTRESS.**—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the Black Horse, Kingsland-road, on the body of William Hall, aged 21, the son of John Hall, hatter, of 12, Castle-street, Finsbury. John Hall said that the deceased was his son. He left home on Wednesday last to pay a bill, and since then witness had not seen him alive, and did not know what had become of him, until he received information that on Saturday morning a man, named Thomas Ibbes, found his body floating in the Regent's Canal. Deceased had no occasion whatever to go near the canal. Witness had no doubt that the deceased committed suicide in consequence of the great difficulty he found in getting work. He had had none for some time past, and he often complained of his distress. Verdict, "Found drowned."

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER AT BRENTFORD.**—Late on Monday night, whilst Mr. Baker was holding an inquest at the Salutation, Old Brentford, information was brought into the inquest-room that a little boy, named Andrew Swan, 11 years of age, had met his death by drowning. The body having been recovered, the usual means to restore animation were resorted to, but failed. The coroner then freshly empanelled the jury, and having viewed the body, which was warm, the evidence relative to his death was gone into, from which it appeared that he was amusing himself by playing on a coal-wharf, from which he jumped on to a plank floating on the river. He began dancing on it for some time, when, his foot slipping, he fell into the water and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

**SUICIDE OF AN HOTEL KEEPER.**—On Tuesday an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, in the Coffee-room of the White Hart Tavern, High-street, Shoreditch, on the body of Mr. Edward Osborne Pickman, aged 49, a wine-merchant, and proprietor of the above establishment, who destroyed himself. Henry Falger said he was a waiter in the employ of the deceased, who had for the last 30 years conducted the business of the Bull Inn, Aldgate and thereby amassed a very large fortune. About three months since, he laid out several hundred pounds in the purchase of the above house, which being in close proximity to the Eastern Counties Railway, he laid out still further sums in rebuilding and decorating in such a manner as to answer all the purposes of a first-rate hotel, but the slow progress of the works appeared to give him great uneasiness. The house was opened, for the first time, on Monday week, on which occasion 50 gentlemen, of the county of Essex, dined there. The deceased appeared then in the best of health and spirits, and remained so until Thursday evening, when he appeared very unwell and low. He retired to rest with Mrs. Pickman; and about half-past eight o'clock on Friday morning she came down stairs, leaving deceased in his bed-room, about to dress. In about a quarter of an hour after he was sent up to inform his master that breakfast was waiting. The door was locked, and, on knocking, deceased answered that he would come down directly. They waited for deceased half an hour, and, as he did not make his appearance, witness, accompanied by deceased's nephew, went up to the room, and, receiving no answer to their calls, burst open the door, and found deceased lying on the floor in a pool of blood, and a razor lying a short distance from him, with which he had inflicted some dreadful wounds on his throat. He was alive, and Mr. Hancorne, the surgeon, was sent for, and bound up the wounds; but deceased died the same evening.—Mr. Charles Pickman, the deceased's nephew, said the only complaint deceased made was of a pain in the chest. He was in most flourishing circumstances, and they could not account for his commission of the act.—Mr. Hancorne, the surgeon, said deceased had inflicted seven wounds in his throat altogether, three of which were very deep. It was his impression that he had been induced to commit the act under the influence of over-anxiety, which would produce a sort of melancholy insanity.—The jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

**FEMALE HERRING-GUTTERS AT WICK.**—After breakfast we went ashore to Wick. And there witnessed one of the most extraordinary sights we have seen for many a day. All along the inner harbour, and in every street and quay, as well as within many large enclosed yards and covered buildings, there are numerous square wooden boxes, as big as ordinary sized rooms, the containing sides, however, being only two or three feet high. Into these huge troughs the herrings are carried in panniers from the boats the instant they arrive. There they are all tumbled in helter-skelter, pannier after pannier, in a long-continued stream of fish, until the boats are emptied or the troughs are filled. Then come troops of sturdy females, each armed with knife in hand, and range themselves around the trough. Before beginning to work they take off their caps and bonnets, and either cover over or exchange their outer garment for a *worser*, making their toilet with innocent unreserve *sub Jove*, and so commence their bloody occupation. Towards evening they carefully wash their faces, arms, and legs, and slip on again their better garments. Thus they never appear, except round the gutting board, in otherwise than rather trim array. Indeed many of the most magnificently fine females, whom we saw standing at respectable doors, or looking out of decent windows, or going sedately about their evening occupations from shop to shop, had been assiduously engaged in gutting all day long. The cure of herrings is indeed an object of such paramount importance to the town and neighbourhood, that when an unusual *take* occurs, and delicate female hands are wanting for the work, a kind of requisition is sent through the town, even to the most respectable inhabitants, to allow their domestics to attend as gutters for a day or two; and in hiring servants it is by no means unusual for the latter to stipulate for *leave to gut* during a certain number of days, as a perquisite beyond their usual termly wages. To prevent idleness or idleness, all these gutters are paid by piece-work, that is, so much a cran or barrel after the fish are packed. At the rate of 4d. per barrel, each gutter, according to her skill and activity, may make from four to seven shillings a-day; and in former times, when so high as a shilling a barrel was sometimes allowed during a press of work and scarcity of hands, their gains were actually enormous. An expert and practised company of three can make up among them sixty-three barrels in a day, or twenty-one barrels each; so that, in the glorious times alluded to, a gutter might have kept her gig, and driven to the scene of action daily.—*Wilson's Voyage Round Scotland and the Isles.*

**IMMORAL AGENCY.—INNS.**—When in passing the door of an inn I hear or see a company of intoxicated men in the "excess of riot," I cannot persuade myself that he who supplies the wine, and profits by the viciousness, is a moral man. In the private house of a person of respectability such a scene would be regarded as a scandal. It would lower his neighbour's estimate of the excellence of his character. But does it then constitute a sufficient justification of allowing vice in our houses, that we get by it? Does morality grant to a man an exemption from his obligations at the same time as he procures his license? Drunkenness is immoral. If, therefore, when a person is on the eve of intoxication, the innkeeper supplies his demand for another bottle, he is accessory to the immorality. A man was lately found drowned in a stream. He had just left a public-house where he had been intoxicated during sixty hours; and within this time the publican had supplied him (besides some spirits) with forty quarts of ale. Does any reader need to be convinced that this publican had acted criminally? His crime, however, was neither the greater nor the less, because it had been the means of loss of life: no such accident might have happened; but his guilt would have been the same. Probity is not the only virtue which it is good policy to practise. The innkeeper, of whom it was known that he would not supply the means of excess, would probably gain by the resort of those who approved his integrity more than he would lose by the absence of those whose excesses that integrity kept away. An inn has been conducted upon such maxims. He who is disposed to make proof of the result, might fix upon an established quantity of the different liquors, which he would not exceed. If that quantity were determinately fixed, the lover of excess would have no ground of complaint when he had been supplied to its amount. Such honourable and manly conduct might have an extensive effect, until it influenced the practice even of the lower resorts of intemperance. A sort of ill-fame might attach to the house in which a man could become drunk; and the maxim might be established by experience, that it was necessary to the respectability, and therefore, generally to the success, of a public-house, that none should be seen to reel out of its doors.—*Dymond's Essays.*

**JANUARY.**—January is derived from *Janus*, a god who presided over gates, January being the gate of the year, inasmuch as it opens it; though this, says Casaubon, is rather a porter's office than a gate's. Whereon Brancius observes, that December is as much a porter as January, since it closes the year. Snooksius wants to know how it is, if a house is closed with its gate, and January is the gate of the year, that the year is not over on the 31st of January, when the month closes. It is also objected that, as the Roman year began in March, January did not open the year. The god Janus was represented with two faces, which were termed by the Roman jokers "chops for two." The sign of January is Aquarius, or the Waterman, blowing his nails on the cab-stand.—*Punch's Comic Almanack.*



## POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. IX.



MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.

As the "bribery Parliament" closes its first session, we introduce our readers to that gentleman among its members who has been most loud in his outcry against the system of corruption, and who has made a sort of Quixotic crusade against the "election compromise gang" with more chivalry than success, for it would seem that the house of bribers is a house of incurables too. As, however, we have already recorded our approval of the way in which the honourable member began and followed out his charges upon a recent occasion, as well as our conviction that he then vindicated himself, in defiance of the taunts of his deprecators and the bullying of the *Times*, we shall here say "no more on that head," but merely dash off a few of the other salient points of our parliamentary hero's political career.

Mr. Roebuck, then, has long belonged to the independent class of extreme radicals,—holding opinions, generally, which we believe to be not far short of republican, and with the violence and excess of which we find nothing in common. All the eloquence of the honourable member would never seduce us into a disrespect for the institutions of the country, or shake our allegiance to the principle of a limited monarchy.

Mr. Roebuck began his career as a barrister; and if the said career was in the same capacity, a brief one, we believe the circumstance was principally owing to a want of briefs—a *locus a non lucendo* sort of reason, which is not incompatible with the style of a great deal of the honourable member's oratory. From the hopeless bar, however he turned his thoughts to the hopeful parliament, anchoring his ambition on the reform bill, or rather upon what threatened, under agitation, to be its final issue,—and setting Blackstone's Commentaries to float with Coke and Lyttleton in any other cockle-boat than his—leaving them to the pleasures of smooth water if they liked them, while he, and others of his genus and kidney, sailed upon a sea of discord; and, to do justice to their courage and adventurous spirit, in a very crazy and unseaworthy political bark. Mr. Roebuck might now, therefore, be often heard haranguing multitudes in the high places, and labouring hard after a celebrity that might sometimes have been more honoured in the breach than the observance; but which he nevertheless continued slowly and perseveringly to attain, until at last, when the world was beginning to apply to him the old familiar sneer of, "Go to Bath," the slang equivalent to "We are better without you,"—the honourable gentleman took society at its word—*did* go to Bath with a vengeance; and with a *hey presto* moment, became, in the twinkling of a bed-post, the principal political pump of that ancient city. Ever since then, although he has not been all the time in Parliament, he has worked the said pump-handle with a laborious industry worthy of a better genius; and the waters of his eloquence have been spouted forth upon society *usque ad nauseam*, and with a torrent-like superfluity that would surfeit even the most peculiar and persevering thirst. The public horse that may stoop its head for refreshment to the babbling of some gentler rivulets, can hardly be expected to finish in gulplike draughts of phrenzy the turbid waters of your mud-stirred ponds. Mr. Roebuck began to find that it would be better to filter his beverage, and take the advice given to *Goody* in the burletta of *Midas*, to "moderate the rancour of her tongue." This, however, did not occur until he began, in a measure, to feel the responsibility of having acquired a position.

We have only to justify our opinion of his former violence, by reminding our readers of his conduct in reference to the Canadas; and how completely his name was associated with the names of Hume, Thompson, and others, with the mischievous doctrines and agitations that had assumed even the formidable shape of enjoinments "to shake off the baneful domination of the mother country," and were said eventually to have incited the disastrous, though soon-quelled rebellion of 1838. Mr. Roebuck, however, we do not believe to have been such a thick-and-thin disturber, as the friend of the traitor Mackenzie; but rather give him credit for sincere though violent convictions, the holding of which he perhaps converted, in his own mind, into a sort of imaginary duty—as the people who owned them were his clients—and he was in this country, as a barrister and member of Parliament, the recognised and paid advocate and agent of the Canadian claims. He even

figured in their defence and favour at the bar of the Commons; where, however, he made no great hand of their cause, being more windy than argumentative, and displaying greater elaboration than force.

He was put out of the last Parliament; but having been re-elected for Bath to the present House of Commons, has evinced a more steady and prudent tone of mind, and has curbed the flavour of his public expressions of extreme and almost revolutionary radicalism, however affectionately he may in secret be cherishing its creed. He is, in fact, a more sober man before the public—better liked, more respected, and, in the recent instance of his election petition exertions, very generally approved.

Mr. Roebuck has some credit for manly bearing and physical courage; and, in the event of a gentlemanly or ungentlemanly personal quarrel, does not refuse to "go out." He has had one or two touches of the *duello*, to give a smack of relish to his political career. With discretion he may live and die in the attainment of as much distinction as a *mediocre* respectability of intellect is capable of achieving in the broad pathway of the political world. But, should he be thrust very strongly prominent, it will be notoriety, and not greatness, that will crown his name.

We understand that her Majesty intends to visit Scotland early in September, and that her Majesty will go by sea.

A dinner was given at the Clarendon Hotel, on Saturday, to Lord Mahon and Mr. Sergeant Talfourd to celebrate the passing of the Copyright Bill, at which Lord Montague (in the absence of the Chancellor, who was prevented by indisposition from attending) presided. Amongst the company present were Lord Campbell, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Ashley, the Attorney-General, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and Sir Howard Douglas.

**CHARTIST OPEN AIR MEETING IN SOUTHWARK.**—On Monday evening a vast body of the working classes, in number about 4000, assembled in the open space adjoining the pin manufactory, adjacent to St. George's-market, Southwark, "for the purpose of adopting a memorial to be presented to her Majesty, praying her to dismiss the present administration from her councils, and to appoint a ministry who will make the people's charter a cabinet measure," &c. About half-past seven o'clock, a van drew up, wherein several delegates and speakers placed themselves. Mr. Morley was called to the chair; when, having explained the objects of the meeting, several other parties addressed the assembly, which conducted itself in the most orderly and peaceable manner. The observations generally were to the effect, that the working classes were in a very distressed and degraded state, and the only remedy for which was to unite with the Working Men's Association, in order to obtain the charter; but this only could be obtained by peaceable measures, and whoever should attempt to break the law, would only give encouragement to the new detective force and system of *espionnage*, and was an enemy to the cause and to his fellow man. They were determined to have a voice in the representation, and no longer to submit to the domination of the aristocracy, and for this purpose the country would be kept in agitation. It was stated that Mr. F. O'Connor was absent attending to the election at Southampton, having previously exerted himself in the attempt to prevent Mr. Walter being returned for Nottingham. A resolution condemning of class legislation, and for presenting the memorial having been adopted, three cheers were given for F. O'Connor and for the Charter, and the meeting separated.

It is very confidently asserted in the court circles that it is her Majesty's intention, with Prince Albert, to honour the Duke of Devonshire with a visit in the ensuing month at his grace's noble seat in Derbyshire (Chatsworth House), where he arrived on Monday se'night to spend the autumnal months.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—We have had a full average time of year arrival of English wheat up to our market this week, viz., 4560 quarters, chiefly from Essex. So heavy has proved the inquiry for the old parcels, that prices have remained nominally unaltered; but new sorts have commanded more attention at full quotations. Of foreign wheat, 19,340 quarters have been received; on 14,000 of which, home consumption duty has been paid. The sale for both free and bonded sorts has remained heavy. Barley and malt have met a slow inquiry; but most kinds of oats have gone off freely, at full quotations. Beans, peas, and flour, as last noted.

**Wheat.**—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 48s 50s 52s; fine, 52s 54s 56s; old, 52s 56s 58s 59s; White, new, 50s 52s 54s; fine, 58s to 61s; superfine, new, 60s 63s 64s 66s; Talavera, 63s 66s 67s; old, 64s 67s 68s; Foreign, free, 47s 50s 54s; fine, 54s 56s 60s; superfine, 60s 62s 67s.

**Rye.**—New, 35s 37s.

**Barley.**—Grinding, 24s 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Malting ditto, 28s 29s; fine, 29s 30s; Distilling, 22s 27s.

**Oats.**—Feed, English, 20s 23s; fine, 24s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Scotch, potato, 27s 28s; fine, 29s 30s; Scotch, feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 24s 25s; Irish, potato, 24s 25s; fine, 25s 26s; Irish, feed, white, 14s 17s 19s; fine, 19s 20s 21s; black, 19s 20s; fine, 20s 21s; Foreign, feed, free, 22s 24s.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 61s 3d; Barley, 27s 6d; Oats, 26s 0d; Rye, 8s 6d; Beans, 8s 6d; Peas, 8s 6d.

**Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.**—Wheat, 64s 2d; Barley, 29s 9d; Oats, 21s 6d; Rye, 34s 7d; Beans, 34s 9d; Peas, 34s 4d per quarter.

**Duty on Foreign Corn.**—Wheat, 8s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 8s 6d; Beans, 8s 6d; Peas, 8s 6d.

## PROVISIONS.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten Bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8½d for the 4lb loaf.

**Butter.**—Fresh butter, 13s 0d to 13s 9d per doz lb; second quality, 12s 0d to 12s 6d; Irish butter: Cork, 8½s to 8½s; Waterford, 8½s to 8½s; Clonmel, 7½s to 8½s; Belfast, 7½s to 8½s. Fine Dutch, 9½s to 9½s.

**Cheese.**—Cheshire, 55s to 79s; Derby, plain, 55s to 54s; ditto, coloured, 60s to 66s; Wiltshire, double, 49s to 62s; ditto, thin, 41s to 52s; Somerset, 60s to 70s.

**Tea.**—Free-trade Congou, 1s 8½d; Ditto Company's, 1s 9½d per lb.

**Sugar.**—per cwt.—Barbadoes, 62s to 67s 0d; St. Lucia, 59s to 66s 0d; Refined, 80s 0d to 80s 6d.

**Cocoa.**—per cwt.—Jamaica, 107s to 140s.

**Coal.**—Adairs, 16s; Old Tanfield, 13s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 14s 6d; Wylam's, 16s; Bewick and Co., 19s 3d; Hilda, 18s; Lambton, 20s 3d; Stewart's, 20s 9d; Adelaide, 20s; Gommwood, 16s 6d; Gordon, 16s 6d; Cowper's, 17s; and Llangunneuk, 21s per ton. Ships arrived, 115.

**Hay and Straw.**—Old Meadow Hay, 56s to 95s; New ditto, 50s to 90s; New Clover Hay, 80s to 100s; Old ditto, 95s to 120s; Oat Straw, 36s to 38s; Wheat Straw, 38s to 42s per load.

**Meat.**—Smithfield, to sink the offal—Beef, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; Pork, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 0d. Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass—Beef, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; Mutton, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; Veal, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; Pork, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; Lamb, 4s 4d to 4s 10d. Prime mutton has sold readily, at full rates of currency; but, in other kinds of meat, little has been passing, at barely stationary prices.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 170½	India Stock 250½ pm
3 per Cent Red., 92½	Ditto Bonds 33 pm
3 per Cent Cons., 92½	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Red., 101	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent, 100½	Ex. Bills, 1000½, 2d., 48 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500½, 48 pm
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 48 pm
Jan. 1860, 12½	Bank Stock for Account,
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Opp.,
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Acct., 91½

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

**BANKRUPTS.**—R. BUSBY, Bethnal-green, dairyman.—F. CLARK, Portman-street, auctioneer.—J. T. KING and J. GROOMBRIDGE, Crims-cott-street, Bermondsey, carpenters.—T. H. HAY, county of Brecon, chymist.—G. JONES, Nevin, Carnarvonshire, draper.—W. SCOTT, Earl's Heaton, Drevsbury, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer.—E. ARROWSMITH, Burnley, Lancashire, mercer.—W. REAY, Walker, Northumberland, ship-builder.—H. C. JEFFREYS, Much Wenlock, Shropshire, miller.—J. BENT, Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer.—H. GRAY and A. D. KELLUCK, Liverpool, brokers.

FRIDAY, AUG. 12.

**DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.**—F. CORDAROY and J. KEN-RICK, Liverpool, hatters.

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.**—D. HOWARD, victualler, Swallow-street, Regent-street, Westminster.

**BANKRUPTS.**—G. G. NICOL, Adam-street, Adelphi, merchant.—W. COOPER, Manchester-warehouseman, Belfast.—J. LITCHFIELD, Bethnal-green, builder.—J. RALEIGH, Manchester, merchant.—J. TILL, Shirley-mills, Hampshire, brewer.—J. T. KING and J. GROOMBRIDGE, Crims-cott-street, Bermondsey, Surrey, builders.—M. BUCKLEY, Oldham, draper.—P. SEDDON, Middle Hulton, Lancashire, coal-dealer.



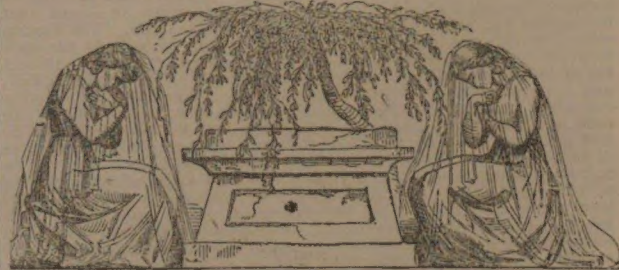
## BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., in Harley-street, the Right Hon. Lady de Tabley, of a son.  
On the 7th inst., at Elm-lodge, Elstree, Herts, the wife of Captain Morier, R.N., of a son.  
On the 7th inst., at Upper Clapton, Mrs. James Thomas Hawes, of a son.  
On the 6th inst., at Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Gregory Lewin, of a daughter.  
The wife of the Hon. H. T. Stanley, of a daughter.  
On the 10th inst., at Sir William Milman's, Bart., Pinner-grove, the lady of Wm. Milman, Esq., of a son.  
On the 10th inst., at East Villa, Lodge-place, Regent's-park, the Lady Louisa Rabet, of a son.  
On the 6th inst., at Hyde Park-square, the lady of J. W. Bosanquet, Esq., of a son.  
At Berlin, on the 29th ult., the lady of Henry Howard Esq., attached to her Majesty's legation at that court, of a daughter.  
On the 6th inst., at Hull, the lady of Captain Irvine, 38th Regiment, of a son.  
At the Government House, Prince Edward's Island, the lady of Sir Henry Vere Huntley, of a son.



## MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at Paris, Simon Ewart, Esq., of London, to Zenie, youngest daughter, of the late Isidore Guillet, Esq., of Paris.  
On the 6th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, William Tillotson, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Emma, daughter of Henry Hulbert, Esq., of Eaton-square.  
On the 6th inst., at Trinity Church, Cloudestey-square, Miss Ann Mary Burrows, to James Figgins, Esq., of West-street, Smithfield, and Barnsbury Park, Islington.  
At Hanley Castle, Evelin Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P., eldest son of E. John Shirley, Esq., M.P., to Mary, daughter of E. H. Lechmere, Esq.  
On the 9th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Horace Marryat, Esq., to Matilda Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. General Lord Edward Somerset, G.C.B.  
On the 9th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, John T. Delane, Esq., B.A., to Fanny Horatia Serle, widow of the late Francis Bacon, Esq., and daughter of Horace Twiss, Esq., Q.C.  
At Tulse-hill, Demetrius G. Cassavetti, Esq., to Euphrosyne, daughter of Cai Giovanni Ionides, Esq., of Constantinople.  
On the 1st inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Elliot, R.N., eldest son of the Hon. Rear-Admiral Elliot, to Hersey Susan, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Wauchope, and niece to Sir David Baird, Bart., of Newbyth.  
At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Charles W. G. Howard, son of the Earl of Carlisle, and M.P. for East Cumberland, to Mary, second daughter of the Right Hon. Baron Parke.  
At Sydney, Arthur Hodgson, Esq., of Rickmansworth, Herts, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice of the colony.  
On the 9th inst., at Ramsey, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Bayning, to Emma, sister of Edward Fellowes, Esq. M.P., of Ramsey Abbey, Hants, and of Haverland Hall, Norfolk.  
On the 8th inst., at Rochdale, Lieut. L. B. Mackinnon, R.N., second son of W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., M.P., to Augusta, daughter of the late John Entwistle, Esq., of Foxholes, formerly M.P. for Rochdale.  
On the 10th inst., by special license, at the residence of Philip de Broke St. Clair, Esq., Grosvenor-square, Frederick Howard, Esq., eldest son of Reginald Howard, Esq., of Marchmont Court, and Brandon Hall, Suffolk, and Grenville Castle, Northumberland, to Adela Madeline Agnes, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Fitzroy Neville.



## DEATHS.

On Thursday, at his seat in Hampshire, the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, aged 69. His lordship was unmarried, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his youngest brother, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Noel Hill, M.A.; and it may be remarked as a somewhat uncommon occurrence for three brothers in succession to take the title of their father.  
At Brighton, John Gray, Esq., in the 88th year of his age, formerly of London.  
At Whitecross-street, Mr. Samuel Barrett.  
At Paris, on the 30th of July, George Westby, Esq., of Dorset-square, Regent's-park, and of White-hall, Lancashire.  
In Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Mary Brodrick, in her 83rd year.  
On the 9th inst., at the Gothic House, Richmond, John Calvert Clarke, Esq., in the 83rd year of his age.  
In Charterhouse-square, in his 58th year, Henry Brown, Esq., late of the Royal Exchange Assurance Office.  
On the 3rd inst., at Style House, Chiswick, Mrs. Frances Bradley, in the 87th year of her age.  
On the 6th inst., in Devonshire-street, Eleanor Anne, eldest surviving daughter of Sir Molyneux Hyde Nepean, of Loders-court, Dorset, Bart.  
On the 9th inst., at Canonbury-square, Islington, Margaret, wife of John Robert Vincent, Esq.  
On the 25th ult., at Holly-lodge, near Lymington, Hants, aged 91, John Frost, Esq., so well known in the revolutionary period of 1793.  
On the 9th inst., at Maze-hill, Greenwich, Miriam, wife of Frederick Lowther Croft, Esq.

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